The New-York Times.

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THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

THE DEMOCRATS POSSESS THE TOWN.

BAR-ROOMS FULL OF THEM—THE NEW-YORK "TIMS," "PATSIES," "JOHNNEYS," AND "MIKES" PRESENT—ELEMENTS OF OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNOR—THE CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—This evening the streets of Syracuse furnish indisputable evidence of the fact that a Democratic convention is to be held here to-morrow. On every corner crowds of delegates and delegates' friends are congregated. They are a truly representative body of men, and in good Democratic fashion have taken possession of the town. The bar-rooms and drinking-places are full of them, and it seems as if in fear of them, the respectable residents of Syracuse had forsaken the streets. The New-York delegates headed by the "Tims," "Patsies," "Johnneys," and "Mikes," who control them, are particularly conspicuous for the foulness and profanity of their conversation, and for the remarkable swagger and air of self-satisfied importance with which they carry themselves. The country delegates, as if envious of their Tammany brethren, attempt to assume the same style, and, like all imitators, they outdo the original. All the delegates, country and city men alike, are here without any definite idea of their duties or responsibilities. They wander aimlessly about the hotel corridors, and are evidently waiting for instructions from Albany, which have not yet been made public. It is very safe to assert that never has there assembled in the State of New-York a convention in which the rank and file of the Democracy had so slight an interest, or about the prospects of which the prominent leaders knew so little. In former years almost any member of the Tammany General Committee could state with a considerable degree of accuracy what action would be taken by a convention about to be held. This year even the most prominent leader is as much at sea as his humblest followers. Most of the Democratic State Senators are here; among the rest Messrs. Fox, Laning, Moore, Parmenter, Dayton, and Ray; but these, in common with such men as "Tim Campbell" and "Jimmy Hayes," are unable to form even an idea of what will be done by the convention. Their answer to every question as to candidates and platform is, "Tilden is fixing everything; we know nothing about the matter." As can readily be imagined, this reply is not made with a very good grace. Men who have enjoyed power do not easily relinquish it, and it is with great difficulty that the politicians conceal their chagrin at the way they have been treated by Mr. Tilden. His Excellency has not asked for their advice, nor has he accepted it when it was offered; he has not admitted any of them to his councils, nor has he given them any intimation of what course he intends to pursue during the coming campaign. His only advisers have been Horatio Seymour, Senator Kernan, Col. Pelton, his nephew, and one or two gentlemen whose names have never been connected with the politics of New-York. The leaders of the party feel very keenly the slight which, as they claim, has been put upon them, and although pretending to support Mr. Tilden's every wish, they hate him most heartily. They would gladly embrace any opportunity to do him a covert injury, but openly they dare not oppose him. There are indications, however, that upon one or two important points he will be very strongly opposed by a powerful minority. This minority, it must be stated, consists to a very great extent of the honest and fearless men of the party; men who have had no connection with canal or other rings, and who can gain nothing by going down on their knees to the Governor. These men are, in reality, his Excellency's best friends. They honor him for every effort which he has made in the direction of reform, but they are very much opposed to the arbitrary way in which he is using the power given him by the reform movement mentioned. They are ready to oppose one or two of Mr. Tilden's pet schemes. Chief among these may be mentioned the desire to nominate Mr. Bigelow for Secretary of State. It is generally believed here that he is very anxious to have this done, and it is stated that Mr. Bigelow will accept if nominated. He may be successful, but it is certain that the mention of his name will call forth an indignant protest from many strong and honest Democrats. It will, of course, be argued that Mr. Bigelow is, or, at least, has always claimed to be, a Republican, and it will be claimed that his nomination would be a tacit acknowledgment of great weakness on the part of the Democracy.

THE PLATFORM.

Another matter which is likely to excite heated discussion, is the financial plank in the platform. One or two prominent delegates from the Southern Tier are expected to declare themselves strongly in favor of following the example of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and adopting an inflation resolution. They may receive some support from a few New-York delegates who want to gain a little cheap notoriety, but there is no doubt that the convention will declare strongly in favor of hard money.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

This is still the only point which is generally conceded. There are several minor elements of discord which become apparent as the time for the meeting of the convention approaches. Among them may be mentioned the effort which Judge Pratt's friends will make to have him again placed in nomination for the position of Attorney General. It is generally believed here that Tilden is very much in favor of Mr. Fairchild, the present deputy, and Judge Pratt's friends, thinking that an intentional slight will be put upon him by the nomination of a young man who holds the position of his chief clerk, will make an earnest effort to give their friend at least a strong complimentary vote. Should Mr. Deputy Green be placed in nomination for State Engineer, it is probable that Mr. Sweet, the present incumbent, will also receive the complimentary vote of his many friends.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR KERNAN.

To-night Senator Kernan, the long-expected representative of Gov. Tilden, arrived in Syracuse, and was at once besieged by dozens of persons who seemed to be of the opinion that they had a right to know what orders had been issued by his Excellency. The Senator was exceedingly uncommunicative, however, and in most instances positively refused to discuss either the platform or candidates. To one or two prominent leaders, he intimated that Mr. Tilden was emphatically in favor of hard money, and said that he hoped the convention would declare for specie payment. It is stated on good authority that the platform has been written by Manton Marble, with the advice of Horatio Seymour, Senator Kernan, and the Governor. In addition to the resolution regarding the currency there will be a high-sounding sentence upon reform in the State Government and the various departments, which will close with an expression of confidence in Gov. Tilden and a hearty indorsement of his action regarding the canals. There will probably be no reference to the school question. The platform will be exceedingly short, and in many respects will resemble the one which was adopted last year.

ASPECT OF THE STATE TICKET.

It is positively stated by well-informed persons to-night that John Bigelow will be nominated for Secretary of State, Lucius Robinson for Controller, and C. N. Ross for Treasurer. J. D. Van Buren and David M. Green are now talked of for State Engineer and Surveyor. There is very little doubt that Charles S. Fairchild will receive the nomination for Attorney General, and Z. C. Priest for State Prison Inspector. In connection with the Canal Commissionership, the names of Capt. D. S. Day and C. A. Walworth are prominently mentioned.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATES TO BE ADMITTED.

During the evening John Kelly has been in earnest consultation with Senator Kernan, and there is no doubt that it has been arranged to seat all the Tammany delegates. The case of Morrissey, Hayes & Co. will be referred to the Committee on Credentials when appointed, and all efforts at debate upon the subject in open convention will be prevented.

MORRISSEY AND THE WORKING MEN.

This evening a delegation of some 2,000 working men of Syracuse serenaded John Morrissey at the Empire House. In response to their call he appeared and made a short speech referring to his effort in behalf of the working men of New-York and the Democracy; to John Kelly and what he called the one-man power. He was followed by Judge Garvin, who spoke in the same strain.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATION.

The Tammany Hall delegation held a meeting this evening and elected Augustus Schell temporary Chairman. Subsequently John Kelly was made permanent Chairman, and W. H. Quincy and George W. Morton permanent Secretaries. No business of importance was transacted, the committee adjourning until to-morrow morning.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The State Central Committee also held a meeting to-night, when it was decided that Daniel Magone, of the Governor's Canal Commission, be selected as temporary Chairman of the convention, and E. O. Perrin as Secretary. It is probable that Mr. Magone will be made the permanent Chairman. Senator Jacobs is also talked of in the convention.

THE KINGS COUNTY DELEGATION ON THE FINANCES AND THE TICKET.

The Kings County delegation held a caucus at the Empire House to-night. The session was a stormy one and was protracted until a late hour. There was a decided difference of opinion among the delegates, not only as to the candidates, but as to the hard-money plank in the platform recommended by Gov. Tilden. Mr. Bigelow's nomination for Secretary of State was supported by Mr. Thomas Kinsella, but strongly opposed by the majority of the delegation, on the ground that he was a Republican. Mr. Lucius Robinson's nomination was also opposed. The hard-money plank was discussed at some length, and developed a good deal of dissension in the delegation. Police Commissioner Hurd thought it was a year too early to introduce the hard-money issue. No definite conclusion was reached. The subject of Judge John A. Lott's appointment by the Governor to the place on the bench of the Court of Appeals made vacant by the death of the late Judge Grover was discussed, and Judge Lott's appointment recommended. Before the caucus adjourned a committee of seven was appointed to confer with other delegations on the platform and candidates, with instructions to report back to-morrow.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY MEN DESPONDENT.

The anti-Tammany men appear to have lost all hope since the arrival of Senator Kernan. They are now trying to get up an excitement in relation to the money plank in the platform, and several of them state that if rejected by the convention, they will unite with the inflation element throughout the State, hold another convention, and nominate a new ticket. Taken altogether, the situation is an exceedingly interesting one, and the result of to-morrow's meeting is looked forward to with much anxiety.

THE CONTESTING DELEGATIONS.

KEEN CONTESTS FOR SEATS IN NEW-YORK, ALBANY, AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Concerning the contest for seats in the convention, it can be said that the fight to be made by Morrissey and the anti-Tammany delegates will be very bitter. Morrissey, James Hayes, and Senator Ledwith and their delegations claim to be regularly accredited by Tammany, and have not so far joined forces openly with the anti-Tammany men; but both are bringing all their influence to bear on the delegates whose seats are uncontested for the purpose of defeating the John Kelly delegates, as they are called here. Morrissey has his head-quarters at the Vanderbilt House, but has also rooms at the Empire House, where the anti-Tammany delegates, headed by Benjamin Wood, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Gideon J. Tucker, and Thomas J. Creamer, hold their councils. On Tuesday, and even this forenoon, it was believed that owing, to the large number of contesting delegates, all of Thursday would be consumed in settling the claims of the contestants. This opinion was founded on a generally accepted report that Gov. Tilden, being anxious to retain the friendship of Morrissey, would not interfere in the matter. John Kelly, however, had not been half an hour in the city after coming from an interview with the Governor at Albany, when it was confidently asserted by his followers on the street-corners and at the different hotels that the Tammany delegates would be admitted to seats in the convention to the exclusion of all other New-York delegates. It is stated that an order to that effect has been sent by the Governor to the country delegates, but whether they will obey it remains to be seen. There are two sets of delegates from every district in New-York, and three from the districts represented by Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes. The contesting delegates will be present in sufficient force to prevent the admission of the Tammany delegates until the Committee on Credentials have examined the claims of the contestants. It was at one time said to be the purpose of the Tammany men, aided by the country delegates, to settle the matter by voting to admit the former without referring their claims to the Committee on Credentials, and it is yet believed by many that such a course will be adopted. Among the delegates who are openly and strongly working for Morrissey are Mayor Murphy, of Troy, and Stephen Dann, of Saratoga. Mr. Morrissey, when questioned yesterday about his chances, was very reticent. He said that, as far as he could learn, the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of himself and against Kelly. If it is decided to refer the claims of the New-York contesting delegations to the Committee on Credentials, it is probable that ex-District Attorney Garvin and Morrissey will appear before that body to present their side of the question. For the anti-Tammany delegates Ben Wood, ex-Surrogate Tucker, and Thomas J. Creamer will do battle. Morrissey hopes to prove his regularity on the resolution passed at Rochester in 1871, vesting the power to call conventions to elect delegates to a State convention in the Assembly district associations, and taking such power away from the General Committee or any similar political organization. With the conditions of this resolution he claims that Tammany has not complied, and that therefore admission to the convention should not be granted them. The anti-Tammany men lay claim to admission on the ground that they represent the Democrats of New-York, while Tammany, being a secret organization controlled by a few men, represents only the politicians. Much aid and comfort is expected by Morrissey from the Kings County delegation, but as "Boss" McLaughlin, who heads the delegation, is pledged to Tilden, and consequently to Kelly; it is more than probable that his followers will support the New-York "Boss." While Morrissey himself is reticent as to what steps he will take in case of failure, his followers do not scruple to avow that they will scratch the State ticket in the Assembly districts. They say they have supported all Mr. Tilden's measures, and if he forsakes them at this critical time they will be revenged.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Aside from the New-York fight there are other contests which promise to make trouble in the convention. The most important of these is the struggle between the two sets of delegates from Albany, both of whom claim to be regular. The fight is a very old one, and extends back several years, but is particularly interesting this year for the following reasons: Last year the reform element obtained control of the party machinery, and succeeded in obtaining recognition at the State Convention. The defeated section, who, by means of a secret organization similar to that of Tammany Hall, dictated nominations for years, refused to accept their defeat, and at the elections nominated a separate set of candidates for county and city offices, thereby causing the election of the Republican ticket. This year, headed by Eli Perri, Albert Tremaine, and Edward J. Mechan, they contest the seats of those who claim to be reformers. The latter, led by Charles H. Fairchild, the Governor's candidate for Attorney General; Rufus W. Peckham, Senator Dayton, and Capt. Vosberg, having Mr. Tilden's indorsement, will undoubtedly be admitted. But the Perri and Meehan men, determined not to succumb in any event, have already made their nominations for city and county officers, so that, no matter what the decision of the convention, two Democratic tickets will be run in the county.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

In Oswego County the fight between the contesting delegations has been so bitter that blows have already been exchanged. Although Willard Johnson is not a delegate, the fight is really between him and Ira Betts. When the Assembly Convention to nominate delegates to the State Convention was called, Betts presided, and the Johnson delegates were defeated. After the convention, or just before its termination, the Johnson men, finding themselves defeated, attacked Betts, pulled him out of the chair, and handled him rather roughly. They next proceeded to hold another convention and elect themselves delegates, and now they demand recognition as the regular delegation from Oswego. As a matter of course Johnson's strongest supporters here are A. D. Keller, Tommy Gale, Willard Johnson, Charles Degraw, Doc Denison, Abe Scouton, and other canal men.

WESTCHESTER.

In the first district of Westchester County there is a hot contest between the delegations headed by Henry T. Purroy, Patrick Brown, and William Caldwell on one side, and J. E. Ireland, Denis McMahon, and John Bussing. The former are regular, and will probably be admitted.

MR. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

Following is the letter of Horatio Seymour, Jr., declining a nomination from the Democratic State Convention:

UTICA, Sept. 14, 1875.

Edward Kernan, Esq., Delegate to the Democratic State Convention:

DEAR SIR: I have been spoken of as a candidate for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor to that extent that I deem it my duty to say that I do not desire and cannot accept a nomination for that office. Heretofore I have not felt it proper to express myself upon this subject, as the probabilities of my nomination might not have been deemed such as to call for any statement to this effect from me. But recent expressions in favor of my selection were such that I now feel it my duty to state publicly my decision. As you are a delegate from the district in which I live, I request that you will withdraw my name if it should be presented to the Democratic State Convention. Very truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

CONNOR'S MAJORITY 4,584 IN 371 TOWNS—ELEVEN DEMOCRATIC AND TWENTY REPUBLICAN SENATORS ELECTED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—Returns from 371 towns give Connor, Republican, 53,297; Roberts, Democrat, 48,713; Connor's majority, 4,584. The same towns last year gave Dingley, Republican, 48,020; Titcomb, Democrat, 37,918; Dingley's majority, 10,202. One hundred and twenty-two towns and plantations are yet to be heard from. The Republicans have elected twenty and the Democrats eleven Senators.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Fifth Judicial District Republican Convention this afternoon nominated James Noxon, of Onondaga County, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At the Republican Convention held at Oneida to-day Benjamin Doolittle, of Oswego, was nominated for State Senator.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The safe of Francis Sargent & Co., of Nos. 69 to 73 Sudbury street, was robbed to-day of $17,235 in bank bills, checks, and notes. Two men entered the establishment when the book-keeper happened to be alone. One of them engaged him in conversation, and under some pretense induced him to go into another part of the building. A confederate slipped into the counting-room, and with burglar's tools pried open the inner door of the safe, the outer door being unlocked, and effected the robbery as above, and decamped. The theft was not detected until after both parties had left.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE TURKS TRAVERSING THE INSURGENT COUNTRY IN EVERY DIRECTION—THE BLOCK-HOUSES—INSURGENTS FROM THE MOUNTAINS AT ONCE PURSUED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times* this morning publishes a special telegram from Vienna which contains the following:

"However contradictory the accounts may be of the recent skirmishes, two facts are indubitable: First, that the Turks traverse the country in every direction. Their object is to open communications and relieve and strengthen the more exposed military positions in the south-west. This has been thoroughly done. The road to Bilek and Trebigne, and from the latter to the Austrian frontier and downto the Suttorina, has been opened and the block-houses repaired and garrisoned. So much has been made of the taking and burning of these block-houses that it may be as well to mention that they are simply well-built guard-houses, and contain usually a garrison of from four to ten men, with a non-commissioned officer. The other indubitable fact is that as soon as an insurgent force leaves the mountains the Turkish forces are at once after it, and dispose of it easily if they reach it. Of course the difficult work remains of dislodging the insurgents from their mountain strongholds, but the approaching Winter will soon make those positions untenable. As for hopes of assistance they become daily fainter. Circumstances seem to favor the mission of peace of the Consular Commission."

THE REBELS WILLING TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—The latest official advices from Herzegovina are satisfactory. The insurgents now appear willing to negotiate with the Consuls. There have been no offensive movements for several days. The latest encounters terminated in favor of the Turks. The emigrating families are beginning to return.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SERVIANS—A PRETENDER TO THE SERVIAN THRONE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Morning Standard* from Vienna says: "Servia complains to the powers of the concentration of the Turkish Army at Nissa. The report that the siege of Trebigne has been renewed is untrue. The insurgents infest the neighboring roads, but are not able to blockade the town.

Peter Karageorgiewitch, a pretender to the Servian throne, is about to march into Servia with a corps of volunteers. His adherents there contemplate a revolution in his favor."

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMORED FAILURE OF A HOUSE IN THE EAST INDIA TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is rumored that a firm in the East India trade is in difficulties. Its liabilities are said to be $500,000. No names are mentioned.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING—THE ST. LEGER STAKES WON BY CRAIGMILLAR.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—To-day was the second day of the Doncaster September meeting. The feature of the day was the race for the St. Leger Stakes, of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year-old colts, 8 stone 10 pounds, and fillies, 8 stone 5 pounds, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third 100 out of the stakes. There were 189 subscribers. Distance, one mile, six furlongs, 132 yards. Thirteen horses started. The following is the summary:

Mr. W. S. Crawford's ch. c. Craigmillar, by Blair Athol, out of Miss Roland	1
Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Balfe, by Piaudit, out of Bobemia	2
Mr. H. Savile's b. c. Earl of Dartrey, by The Earl, out of Rigolboche	3
Sir Tatton Sykes' St. Leger	0
——Apathique	0
——Woodvue	0
Mr. Joseph Dawson's Seymour	0
Mr. S. Webster's Dalbreck	0

The betting at the start was 9 to 2 against Seymour, the favorite; 7 to 1 against Craigmillar, 12 to 1 against Balfe, and 6 to 1 against Earl of Dartrey.

The chief incident of the day was the run on Seymour, who advanced from 7 to 1 to 9 to 2.

The flag fell at 3:30 P. M. There was a good start. Seymour took and kept the lead to within two distances of home, when he broke down, coming in seventh. Craigmillar then won easily by three lengths, with half a length between the second and third. The time was 3:20.

The weather was dull, the wind east, and showers fell in the morning; but the attendance was larger than usual. One hundred and forty special trains were run to Doncaster. The chief of the Great Northern Railway directed all without difficulty. During the afternoon the weather cleared up. Among the distinguished persons present were Mr. Disraeli, and Lords Scarborough, Fitz William, and Wharncliffe.

THE ILLINOIS BISHOPRIC.

REV. DR. W. E. M'LAREN ELECTED—RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE DE KOVEN LETTER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—In the Episcopal Diocesan Convention to-day, the committee appointed to take action on the letter of Dr. De Koven, explaining his position and declining the nomination of the convention, brought in a series of resolutions recording their solemn disapproval of any constitutions or canons, or any construction of a constitution or canon, that puts it in the power of the standing committees, composed of clergymen and laymen, to sit in judgment upon its doctrinal views or upon the life and manners of a Bishop elect, deeming such constitution and canon inconsistent with the laws of the church Catholic, and in contradiction of that principle of the common law that a man can only be judged by his peers; also declaring unchanged confidence in the faith, unshaken loyalty to the Church, and eminent fitness for the Episcopate of Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Warden of Racine College, who was, at the Special Convention in February last, elected to the vacant Episcopate of this diocese. The nominations were then made by members, as follows:

Dr. Locke nominated Dr. W. E. McLaren, Dr. Leffingwell nominated James De Koven, and Dr. Cross nominated Dr. George F. Seymour.

Mr. McMurdy read a letter from the latter nominee, stating he could not endure to be the occasion of bitterness or strife to the diocese, and forbidding the use of his name for Bishop of Illinois.

Mr. Seymour's name was then withdrawn and Dr. Walter Ayrault, Rector of Hobart College, New-York, was nominated.

A discussion on the merits of the nominees then took place, after which balloting began, the first vote resulting as follows: Clerical vote—McLaren, 30; De Koven, 22; Ayrault, 4; scattering, 4. Second clerical vote—McLaren, 39; De Koven, 14; Ayrault, 1; scattering, 6. This gave a considerable majority to McLaren from the clergy, and he was confirmed by the laity—yeas 55, nays 3.

SKETCH OF THE BISHOP ELECT—A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren, who was elected Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, to-day, has had an eventful career, and his selection is remarkable in many particulars, he having been in the Church less than four years. He is forty-four years old, and was born in Geneva, N. Y. His theological education was begun at Alleghany Seminary, Pittsburg, where he graduated in 1860 and entered the Presbyterian ministry there. He then went to South America as a missionary. In 1867 he settled over a Presbyterian charge in Peoria, Ill., and afterward went to Detroit. While in Peoria he began the study of the Episcopal Church system, with special reference to the sacraments. In 1872 he renounced Presbyterianism, was ordained, and became Rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland. For years he was one of the editors of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. He is a very advanced churchman, and there were not wanting those in the convention who suggested that since he has reached the high tide of full sacramentalism in so short a space as three years, there was a not remote possibility of his proving even more extreme in doctrine and practice than such representatives of the catholic and apostolic school as De Koven and Seymour. He is, however, credited with being a wise man and of unusually deliberative judgment.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A HAPPY REUNION AT UTICA YESTERDAY—MANY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT—A TELEGRAM FROM GEN. SHERIDAN—THE BUSINESS OF THE REUNION.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The ninth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened in this city to-day, under the most auspicious circumstances. The city presents a beautiful appearance, every house and place of business having been elegantly decorated. Large numbers of strangers are here to see the distinguished officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland. Gens. Sherman and Hooker were enthusiastically greeted when they appeared at Bagg's Hotel to lead the procession of the society to the Opera-house, where the meetings are to be held. The Utica Citizens' Corps, one of the oldest independent military organizations of the State, with the Governor's Island Band, acted as an escort of honor. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded. The meeting did not open until nearly noon. President Grant and Senator Conkling made their appearance at this time.

In the absence of Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hooker was made Chairman. Calls were here made for speeches from Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Hooker. The President simply bowed. Gen. Sherman made a few facetious and complimentary remarks, but said that the programme did not call for speeches until the evening. Col. W. C. Squire, Chairman of the local Executive Committee of the society, made the following address of welcome:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: We are now assembled at our ninth annual reunion, and may congratulate ourselves upon the attendance of so many distinguished men of our Army, gathered as they are, many of them from the distant States and Territories of the Union. A decade has passed, and many are gone from earth; many are absent, yet many of those absent ones are doubtless present with us in spirit to-day. Among the number of the latter, I regret to say, is the honored President of our society, whose name cannot pass our lips without inspiring a glow of honest pride in all our hearts—Lieut. Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan. [Applause.] With your permission I will read the following dispatch signed by him and just received by me:

ASHLAND, Oregon, Sept. 15.—Although absent in person, my heart and thoughts are with my old comrades of the Army of the Cumberland. Wishing all a happy meeting and a long life, I remain, yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

But we have our Vice President with us, a distinguished General, whose name and presence we delight to honor, the hero of many fields, but who is especially dear to us as the hero of Lookout Mountain. Although of infirm health he has kindly consented to occupy the chair. I therefore take pleasure in introducing Gen. Joseph Hooker, your presiding officer.

Mayor Hutchinson welcomed the society to Utica in behalf of its citizens, extending the hospitalities of the city to the brave men of the Army of the Cumberland. The Opera-house was filled with the most prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity.

But little business beyond the usual formalities of opening session was transacted. An invitation to have the next reunion of the society at Philadelphia on the week preceding July 4, 1876, was referred to the Committee on Time and Place. The society indorsed the integrity and ability of Chaplain Van Horne, who is writing the history of the Army of the Cumberland.

An amendment to the by-laws reducing the annual dues from $3 to $2, was laid on the table for the present, and the meeting adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

The society met at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, with Gen. Craft in the chair. A proposition to amend the by-laws, reducing the annual fees to $2, was laid on the table.

The following report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year was read and adopted:

President—Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

Vice Presidents—Gen. Joseph Hooker, New-York; Gen. Theodore F. Brown, Illinois; Sergt. Charles Ganzman, Ohio; Gen. A. D. Streight, Indiana; Gen. Eli H. Murray, Kentucky; Gen. W. W. Lowe, Iowa; Gen. D. S. Stanley, Michigan; Major J. D. Browley, New-Jersey; Gen. John Martin, Kansas; Gen. B. H. Bristow, District of Columbia; H. P. Vancleave, Minnesota; Gen. James S. Negley, Pennsylvania; Gen. John C. Starkweather, Wisconsin; Gen. W. D. Whipple, Nebraska; Gen. G. P. Thurston, Tennessee; Col. W. H. Sinclair, Texas; Col. W. H. Greenwood, Colorado, Col. H. N. Fisher, Massachusetts.

Corresponding Secretaries—Gen. Henry M. Cist, Col. John W. Steele.

Treasurer—Gen. J. S. Fullerton.

The report of the committee was adopted, which action elects the gentlemen named. The society resolved to hold its next annual meeting at Philadelphia, July 6 and 7, 1876.

The following local Executive Committee was appointed:

Gen. George W. Mindel, Col. W. McMichael, Major W. H. Lambert.

The remainder of the business consisted of resolutions of thanks to the citizens and local Executive Committee of Utica and others who have extended generous hospitality to the members. The society will go to Trenton Falls at 8 A. M. to-morrow. The business of the session will be concluded at this evening's meeting.

The city was magnificently illuminated this evening in honor of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The Adjutant Bacon Cadets escorted the society to the opera-house, which was crowded with the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of the city. Gen. Hooker presided. Capt. Gildersleeve and his associates of the rifle team were presented to the audience and greeted with applause. President Grant, Gens. Sherman, Slocum, and others were welcomed with three times three cheers.

President Grant, in response to calls and cheers, made a few remarks. He excused himself from making a speech, but said he would like to write and have the vast audience read what he could tell of the glorious deeds of the Army of the Cumberland.

The President remarked that there were others waiting to follow him who were not afflicted with his difficulty, namely, the want of the faculty of talking in public. This point was received with laughter and cheers.

Gen. Sherman was next called for, and the audience rose and gave him three hearty cheers. Gen. Sherman's speech was a magnificent tribute to the Army of the Cumberland. He traced its history from 1861 to the end of the war, and spoke of Gen. George H. Thomas in the most affectionate and eulogistic terms.

The General's remarks were of the happiest character, and they caused the greatest enthusiasm. Gen. Hooker was called for. He thanked the audience and regretted that he had only been a figure-head of the meeting on account of his physical disability.

Ex-Gov. Seymour followed in a speech full of compliment and praise to the brave men of the Army of the Cumberland.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

A DELEGATION OF MISSISSIPPI CITIZENS VISIT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—THE WHITE LEAGUE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DIFFICULTY—NO TROUBLE EXISTING AT PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Attorney General was visited to-day by a delegation representing the Republican voters of Mississippi and consisting of United States Senator Bruce, George M. Buchanan, Sheriff of Marshall County; A. R. Howe, ex-member of Congress; James Hill, Secretary of State; A. Warner, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and John B. Raymond, editor of the *Mississippi Pilot*. The delegation called for the purpose of explaining their views of the situation of affairs in their State, and of obtaining any advice from the Attorney General that he might consider necessary to give under the circumstances. The interview was long. The delegation assured the Attorney General that, although the Republican Party, which they say is composed of the entire colored element, with comparatively few white men in the State, is largely in excess in point of numbers to its political opponents, yet, owing to the lack of organization among the Republicans, they are ever at the mercy of hostile organizations of their opponents, who, by force of arms and riotous demonstrations, generally refuse to allow the Republican voters to assemble at political meetings, to register at proper places of registration, or to vote upon election days.

Judge Pierrepont closely questioned his visitors upon the subject of the disturbances at the present time. The delegation were united in the admission that none existed. Their political meeting had been broken up, and there was, they assert, no reason for any further disturbance. They represented that there always is danger of serious difficulties, and that, as they had always met with resistance by White League organizations in attempting to exercise their political rights, so would they in the future be resisted, unless the State Government, which is utterly unable to give them protection, shall have the assistance of the General Government in affording them these rights; and, in fact, that the State Government cannot be carried on without the aid of the United States.

The delegation also expressed the opinion that a recent letter from the Attorney General to Gov. Ames, referring entirely to these troubles and the inability of the State Government to prevent them, would, if published, have a favorable effect for peace. This letter, however, will not be made public at present, but it has been known that Judge Pierrepont has been very anxious that the Republican voters of the State should organize and protect themselves, and his opinions favoring such action when necessary were contained in the letter referred to which was recently sent to the Governor.

The result of the long discussion was the determination of the delegation, acting upon the advisement of the Attorney General, to return to Mississippi and confer further with the Governor for the purpose of ascertaining what they can do in their own support. They will leave this city to-day for that purpose.

For the present the General Government will take no further action in this matter.

ALL QUIET IN TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Persons who reached here this evening from Tallahatchie County, Miss., state that all is quiet, and the armed bodies, both black and white, have dispersed. Johnson, a negro, who is charged with having instigated the negroes to arm and go to Prierson's store in a body, is in jail at Charleston. No more trouble is apprehended.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

A BRILLIANT REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CLEVELAND LAST NIGHT—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15.—The largest political meeting in the Ohio canvass was held here this evening, and was addressed by Gen. Hayes, Republican candidate for Governor, and ex-Gov. Noyes. The large public square was decorated with Chinese lanterns, a thousand bearers of torches were in line, thousands of Roman candles were shot off, and an artillery salute was fired. Nothing approaching this meeting in magnitude or spirit has been brought out by the Democrats, though they attempted to make a great affair for Cary last week. The speeches were excellent in tone and temper, and were received with spirit. The attendants at the Northern Ohio Fair, now exhibiting here, have been sounded on the situation in the country, and report no defection whatever on the money question, but they are from the strong Republican counties. Two trains have been polled, and they stood: Hayes 97, Allen 51, and Hayes 27, Allen 9. Reports from the whole State show that the Republicans are moving very actively, and affairs seem to improve every day. The best informed and most experienced Republicans have no doubt of Hayes election. It is hoped that Senator Schurz will make one or two speeches for hard money, and rumors that he will are in circulation, but unconfirmed. The burial of the rag baby will certainly take place in October. Hayes is promised from 1,500 to 2,000 majority in this county, which was Democratic last year.

THEODORE TILTON'S LECTURE AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A large audience assembled in the Opera-house here this evening to hear Theodore Tilton deliver his new lecture, "The Problem of Life." Although several local events occurred which detracted from the size of the audience, it was far larger than any which has ever before greeted Mr. Tilton in this village. The main argument of the lecture was that the problem of life consisted in the development of human character. The lecturer took up in detail the various cardinal virtues, such as veracity, courage, magnanimity, and others, illustrating them by copious examples. He showed numerous points of deterioration in modern society as compared with the old-fashioned virtue of former days. He dealt specifically with frauds and falsehoods in current manners, business, morality, politics, and the education of the age.

He argued that the want of society was a higher ideal of personal character in the various active walks of life. This general theme was pursued through a wide range of illustration, incident, and anecdote. It was an earnest and energetic discourse, and, in some parts, highly impassioned. Mr. Tilton made no allusion to the scandal.

COLORADO ELECTION.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 15.—Returns from the election in this Territory come in slowly. The result is doubtful. Both parties claim the Legislature.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—The Episcopal Council for the Diocese of Fond du Lac met at Green Bay to-day. On the third formal ballot Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y., was elected Bishop.

THE WISCONSIN TEMPERANCE MEN.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—The State Temperance Convention met at Janesville to-day and nominated a ticket with Rev. H. C. Tilton, of Appleton, for Governor.

THE FAST MAIL.

A GREAT POSTAL FEAT.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST LIGHTNING MAIL TRAIN FOR THE WEST—THE NEW PLAN NOT GOTTEN UP IN THE INTERESTS OF NEWSPAPERS—A BENEFIT TO 20,000,000 OF PEOPLE—SKETCH OF THE SERVICE.

To-day the Fast Mail train from New-York to Chicago is for the first time rushing toward the West. It left the Grand Central Depot at 4:15 o'clock this morning, and at 6:55 to-morrow morning, if no accident prevent, it will have reached its destination. This the first through fast mail train, is composed of three postal cars and one palace drawing-room coach for the use of invited guests. There will be a large number of invited guests, representatives of the leading newspapers of the country and special artists on board. The postal train will be in charge of William B. Thompson, Superintendent at Large of the Railway Service. Chief Clerk A. D. Sandford will direct the movements and aid a corps of nine distributing messengers. It is estimated that, between New-York and Chicago, from twenty to thirty tons of mail will be assorted and distributed. The train will start out with not less than ten tons of mail matter, and nearly thirty thousand copies of THE TIMES and other morning newspapers. The Fast Mail reaches Albany at 7:40 o'clock, where it will stop ten minutes for coffee. It will then proceed at a much greater speed toward Lake Michigan. It will arrive at Buffalo at 3 o'clock, Cleveland at 7:30 o'clock, and Toledo at 10:57 o'clock this evening. To-morrow morning it will roll down South Clark street, in the City of Chicago, and at a few minutes before 7 o'clock will have reached its terminus in the large depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, at the head of La Salle street. Thus, the distance between this City and Chicago will be reduced from thirty-eight to twenty-six hours. The Fast Mail will leave and take on matter at every station. With the exception of Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Palmyra, Rochester, Batavai, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Elkhart, and La Porte, it will stop nowhere during the 1,000 miles, except for wood and water, and at junctions. At Albany it will pick up the New-England mail, amounting perhaps to 16,000 pounds in weight; at Buffalo it will overtake the mails which left New-York last evening, also the mails of Northern Pennsylvania, South-west New-York, and the tributary country; at Cleveland it connects with trains which deliver mails to the country fed by Columbus, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati; at Toledo mails will be dropped for Southern Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and for Michigan and a part of Canada. The train is not gotten up in the interest of newspapers, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The amount in weight of newspapers for sale on board when the fast mail reaches Rochester will perhaps not exceed 3,000 pounds. The entire weight of the mail matter which will be handled along the route will amount to nearly thirty tons. Nor was the train projected to benefit New-York and Chicago. That it will do so to a certain extent is true; but the aggregate population of these cities does not exceed 2,000,000. The Fast Mail will distribute matter to 20,000,000 people. The departure for the East from Chicago in the evening is certainly not in the interest of newspapers. Its departure was arranged for that time because all the great mails from the Pacific coast and Territories arrive in that city late in the afternoon.

The fundamental idea of the Post Office Department at Washington was to give a letter the same rate of speed and continuous progress as a traveler could obtain. For some time this has been the case, but the department was not yet satisfied. After months of labor a plan was perfected by which the letter was given the preference, and the result is the Fast Mail train of to-day. There were great difficulties to be encountered from the beginning. To procure proper facilities from the great arterial lines required uncommon powers of persuasion, and certainly much perseverance. The difficulty consisted not so much in any prejudice or factious opposition on the part of the railroad companies, but because they were not paid enough. This fact was twice recognized by the Postmaster General in his annual report to Congress. That body was urged to increase the compensation of the great trunk lines, but that body declined to do anything of the sort and the department had to seek other means of relief. There was no law by which the railroads could be compelled to send the mails on fast trains, hence, while diplomacy was used to a certain extent, personal appeals were the method most resorted to. The department wanted to send the mails along at the rate of a mile a minute, or even faster. The companies ridiculed the idea, and some of them threatened to withdraw the postal cars from their lines. Postmaster General Jewell was not discouraged, but continued his importunities. Col. Bangs was authorized to make a distinct offer to the companies whose lines lead westward. The President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad refused his aid, and it was not until he heard that Commodore Vanderbilt had promised the Government his assistance that Mr. Scott changed his mind. It was then agreed that the first fast mail trains, both over the Northern and the Southern routes, should leave New-York on the morning of Sept. 16. Wishing, however, to beat his rival, President Scott arranged to have a fast train leave before the date named, and last Monday started a "limited mail" over his road. This, however, was not an occasion of regret to the Post Office Department, for Gov. Jewell would be only too delighted if every President in the country grew spunky and plunged his postal cars through space at lightning speed. In his opinion the faster the speed the better the deed.

There are in all nearly 100 invited guests on board the Fast Mail train of to-day. Hereafter it will carry neither passengers nor express, nor will it do any business save that of postal service. Among the guests on board are representatives of the ocean steam-ship companies and of the great mercantile houses of this City. The City of New-York is represented by one of the Mayor's Secretaries. The health of Col. James precluded his going with the party. At Buffalo the Postmaster of Cleveland and a party of friends will be taken on board. At Toledo the Chicago delegation, among whom will be Gen. John McArthur, Postmaster; Hon. H. D. Colvin, Mayor; Hon. Philip Hoyne, Daniel O'Hara, Col James Stewart, Frank Lumbard, Alderman Charles Woodman, John B. Drake, Esq., and a host of other Western gentlemen will meet the train in a special Pullman sleeping coach. This being exclusively a mail train, no ladies will be permitted on board.

SKETCH OF COL. GEORGE S. BANGS.

INFANCY OF THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE—COL. BANGS' EFFORTS TO SECURE A FAST MAIL—HIS FINAL SUCCESS.

The success of this great undertaking is due more to Col. George S. Bangs than to any other person. He himself gives all the credit to the Postmaster General, together with the railroad companies who have carried out the wishes of the department; but, after all, it is to Col. Bangs that the public is most indebted for this and other postal blessings. The infancy of the railway postal service was in 1864. Col. George B. Armstrong, of Illinois, was at that time General Superintendent of this branch of the Postal Department. During his administration the department grew to considerable importance, but it was not until after his decease, when Col. Bangs was placed at the head of affairs, that it assumed a growth which eventually expanded into its present gigantic proportions. Previous to the present incumbent coming into office the mails were distributed entirely from the slowest trains. Such a person as a mail messenger was hardly known, and the probabilities of daily, almost hourly, mails was not yet even dreamed of. The present General Superintendent was then an industrious Postmaster in the small but beautiful and thriving town of Aurora, Ill. He was not long in office, however, until his services were quickly appreciated, and when, at the solicitation of Col. Armstrong, the present postal service was inaugurated, Postmaster Bangs was assigned to duty as Chief of the Western Division, with head-quarters at Chicago. The position was no easy one. Plans were to be prepared and their execution perfected. Throughout the entire North-west there had long been felt a lack of proper postal facilities, and it was to meet this want that Mr. Bangs devoted his entire time and attention. The department at Washington aided him, partial successes encouraged him, and the people of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, and the other contiguous States were satisfied. When Col. Armstrong died there was but one person mentioned as his successor, and that person was George S. Bangs. The President needed not to be assured of his fitness for the office. It needed no recommendation of Postmaster General, nor indorsement of leading politicians, to secure him the position. The office sought the man, and not the man the office.

When Col. Bangs came into power the railroad companies were soliciting Congress for an increase of rates for carrying the mails. Postal cars were in service, but the companies were strenuously opposing their further introduction. They opposed them simply on the basis of weight, as they had been ever since their introduction. But Bangs was more than a match for these scheming railway Presidents, and despite their efforts, aided materially by Congressmen working in their interest, they were finally compelled to yield, and the service has grown better and better every day since his incumbency. How long ago the idea of this fast mail train was first thought of no one knows, but that Col. Bangs has long considered it in his mind there is no doubt. It is but the outgrowth of that slower process comparatively unknown until the present incumbent was promoted to the position of General Superintendent. Some time ago he first broached the subject to some of the more prominent railroad officials. His attempts to furnish the public with increased postal facilities met with the hearty approval of the Government; but those upon whom he chiefly relied refused to entertain his views, and failure seemed almost inevitable. With him, however, lack of success was but the incentive to renewed efforts, and again and again he held long and serious consultations with those whose help he needed. His arguments are and will doubtless ever be unknown; but of his final success the people have long since had ample proof. He held protracted interviews with prominent Presidents, nor was he satisfied until definite answers had been given to his inquiries. One after another of them refused to accept of his propositions, unless their roads were recompensed for the additional trouble and expense necessary to carry out his plans. Col. Bangs could promise them nothing. The Post Office Department had no money either for this or other purposes. The appropriations had been reduced to the lowest possible amount, and Congress refused to increase the sum. The companies were assured that if the plan was adopted the increased number of letters would make the department self-sustaining, and they would be the gainers. Still they refused to act in concert with Col. Bangs, and even he was almost weary in well-doing, when the Presidents of the New-York Central and of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads yielded to his importunities, and promised the department their aid and assistance. Success had finally crowned his efforts; it only remained to complete the details.

The public can hardly conceive of the preparations necessary to carry out such an undertaking. A large clerical force was at once put to work to prepare a schedule of the several routes to be gone over. Messenger schools were instituted, old and experienced employes being the only ones admitted. The time-tables of the several railroads had to be arranged and consulted; the names of every city, town, and village in nearly a score of States were to be memorized; postal cars were to be built, and Col. Bangs had to superintend everything. To be sure, he was aided, and that considerably, by the Assistant Superintendents of his department, but his active mind compelled him to oversee everything. He traveled day and night for weeks and months, that he might thoroughly know the routes through which his subordinates were to travel.

Col. Bangs is a man of great determination and quick of apprehension. He dislikes circumlocution, preferring to arrive at results in a straightforward and businesslike manner. A man of large experience, having served in almost every department of the postal service, he knows what orders to issue, and he has determination enough to see that they are obeyed. Under his General Superintendency there are eight Assistant Superintendents, each in charge of a division comprising several States. The division in which New-York is included is superintended by R. C. Jackson, of this City. It is hardly necessary to state that this is the most important division and the one most difficult to manage in the United States. The General Superintendent has his office at Washington. He has full charge of the railway service, which includes the making of all arrangements for cars and route agencies on the different lines of railroad, so as to secure the greatest convenience for the public, and the general supervision of all postal agents employed thereon. His work has been done with so little ostentation that the public have hardly realized the great benefits accruing to them through his untiring exertions. When, some fifty years ago, the Colonel's grand-uncle drove stage-coach in the then far West he little dreamed of the future postal service to be developed by one of his own kin. In those days all the work of sorting was done by the village Postmaster, who trusted the "pouch" to the stage-driver, to be by him safely delivered at its destination. The coming of the stage-coach, whose approach was heralded by the loud tooting of a bright tin horn, was a grand event, and all the people turned out to witness it. With what graceful ease the driver reined in his four-in-hand, and with what hearty disdain he threw down the one small bag containing "all the news of the world." Things are somewhat changed since then, and though change is not always progress, none can deny that in this case the change is a progress of vast proportions. The ancient stage-coach driver is no more, but the name will ever be memorable in the history of the United States postal service. The country was near losing Col. Bangs long before his worth had been discovered. Some years ago, while stopping in a Western town, the Hotel in which he was sleeping caught on fire. The flames prevented his escape by the stairway, and his death seemed inevitable. Finally a rope was thrown to him from the top of an adjacent building, and he was saved. Since then, when traveling, he either secures a "room low down," or else takes from his trunk a long coil of rope, which he says is a "handy thing to have about the house."

DESCRIPTION OF THE CARS.

SIXTEEN CARS EMPLOYED—A PERFECT POST OFFICE ON WHEELS.

Yesterday forenoon and afternoon the new cars for the Fast Mail train were on exhibition at the Grand Central Depot. Thousands of persons availed themselves of the opportunity and scrutinized with apparent satisfaction the bran-new rolling stock of the New-York Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads. The artists of several illustrated papers were also in attendance in the interest of their respective journals. Sixteen cars have been built expressly for the use of the Post Office Department. Of these eight are owned by the New-York Central and eight by the Lake Shore Company. The cars of both roads are alike in construction, the only difference in appearance being in the exterior finish, and in the name and number given each coach. The sixteen are arranged as follows: Ten are for distributing letters and newspapers, six are exclusively for mailed newspapers, and two are for carrying through bags of mail matter. The train of to-day is made up of one distributing car, one newspaper car, and one tender, and as the others are but a counterpart of these three a description of the entire lot is hardly necessary. A brief description of the first Fast Mail train is, however, presented for the benefit of those who were unable to visit the depot and see for themselves. First in importance, because of the fact that it is the letter-distributing car, is coach No. 661. This car is 60 feet in length by 9 feet 10 inches in width, outside measurement. The exterior is painted pure white, with a border finish of light buff and gold, the whole highly varnished. Along the frieze, on either side, are inscribed in letters of gold and cardinal red the names of the roads over whose rails the trains will run, and these words, "The Fast Mail Train." On either side are three oval frames—one small one at each end and a large one in the centre. One of the smaller frames surrounds the coat-of-arms of the United States Government; the other represents an unfinished pyramid, with a landscape scene in the background. Above the pyramid is painted a triangle and an "all-seeing eye," while along the base line is the year in Roman capitals. Beneath the scene are these words, "*Novus ordo seculorum.*" The meaning of this mysterious picture was a constant subject of inquiry, its like never having been seen before. The larger oval frame, or medallion, incloses this legend:

UNITED STATES.
GOVERNOR DIX.
POST OFFICE.

The interior is also painted pure white. At one end of the "Governor Dix" there are two compartments, one occupied by the steam-heating apparatus, and the other designed as the head messenger's office. This apartment is furnished with a lounge, table, water-tank, and a sleeping berth. Next forward is the distributing-room, furnished with no less than 946 letter-boxes, and a tieing-up table of no small dimensions. The rest of the car forward is for the newspaper mail. There are fifty-seven boxes, innumerable hooks on which to suspend the leathern bags, a large distributing table, and other necessary conveniences. A portion of this forward part is calculated for the reception of mail-bags as they are caught "on the fly" at the stations by the simple but perfect contrivance which has been for some time in use on the principal mail routes of the country. This "catcher," as it is called, is chiefly remarkable for its simplicity and effectiveness. It operates in conjunction with a crane, on which the pouch to be taken up is suspended. It consists of an iron frame resembling somewhat the two sides of a triangle, with one side somewhat shorter than the other. The apex of the triangle is attached to the side door of the car in such a manner that when in use the arms project at an acute angle, the opening in the direction in which the train is moving. The moment the crane is reached the mail-bag is caught in the middle, and, by the rapid motion of the train, is securely wedged between the two bars of iron. The attendant then removes the pouch and the apparatus is placed in readiness for the next station. It is easily worked and seldom fails to do its work effectually. Every part of the car is heated by steam. There are numerous windows to give light during the day time, and oil lamps, with bright reflectors for the night time. The platforms not only of this but of all the cars are inclosed by partitions, with doors at either side. Thus open communication may be had with the several cars of the train without a rush of air to interfere with the work of the distributors. Each car has the Miller platform and couplers, and Westinghouse air-brakes.

The newspaper mail-car, bearing the number 686, was also built by the Lake Shore Company. Its exterior is the same as that of the one already described, save that the larger medallion on either side contains the name of Gov. Tilden. The interior is fitted up exclusively for mail-bags, and the proper distribution of newspapers. There are ninety-two boxes for this purpose, together with ample table room. At one end of this car a space is reserved in which to stow away the through bags. The car heated throughout by steam.

The mail baggage car, or tenders, as they are called, are hardly so fine in outward appearance as the others. Their exterior is painted white, and there is the same border of gold and buff, but the decorations are much more simple and less showy. Two of these tenders were placed on exhibition yesterday. No. 701 bears the name Governor Tod and No. 706 is christened Governor Allen. These were built in the New-York Central shops at Buffalo, and as they are exactly alike a description of one will answer every purpose. The "Governor Tod" is built upon the standard four-wheel truck adopted by the New-York Central Railroad Company in 1873. The length of this tender is fifty feet. The interior is somewhat plainly finished, stanchions being placed at frequent intervals. Between these stanchions will be stored the heavy mail matter whose destination is so distant as to preclude the necessity of its being handled by the train messengers. The exterior, as has been stated, is painted pure white. On either side of the car are three shields, the large one in the centre bearing the legend, "United States Post Office," and below this, in letters of gold and red, the name of the Governor in whose honor it was christened. The two smaller ones bear simply the number of the car. In the elevated roof are thirty-four windows, thus securing ample light for those within. Besides the doors at either end, all these cars have sliding doors at the side. They present an attractive appearance, and will doubtless fully answer the purposes for which they are intended.

GEN. JEWELL'S STATEMENT.

MINUTE DETAILS OF THE SERVICE—WHAT THE DEPARTMENT EXPECTS TO DO—GREAT ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC.

Postmaster General Jewell furnishes the following statement concerning the Fast Mail trains:

The Post-office Department proposes to dispatch mails to-morrow morning (the 16th) by all the early fast trains, which have been lately put on the line over the New-York Central Railroad, which is fully equipped, starting at a little after 4 o'clock, taking the mails from New-York City and the New-England States, which should go over the Central northern line. The Pennsylvania line train which leaves Jersey City at 4:30 A. M., connects at Harrisburg with the train and mail which will leave Washington at 6 o'clock for Pittsburg and the West. To organize so many new mail trains and postal cars has been a work of very great labor. The northern route, however, will be the best equipped, because it has heretofore had a large mail; and catchers, for the purpose of catching mails at stations where the trains do not stop, are already up on the New-York Central Railroad and its connections West. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has, as yet, none of these mail-catchers, though they will be put up as soon as possible all along the line of the road, so as to accommodate this fast train.

It now appears that so long ago as last November the Postmaster General put himself in communication with some of the leading railroad men, and urged a more rapid transit of mails. He had a personal interview with Commodore and W. H. Vanderbilt in New-York, in which he urged them to put on a train to make the trip from New-York to Chicago in twenty-four hours. Although he could guarantee no extra pay for it, he thought it would be an object for the railroads to run a train for concentrating mails, which would relieve other trains of the road, and enable the road to do the business of the department more profitably to themselves, and more advantageously to the public than when scattered on so many trains as was then being done. The Pennsylvania Railroad authorities had been previously spoken to in regard to the same matter. Two or three months ago, the New-York Central road offered to run a fast train and it was accepted by the department. Sept. 16 was designated as the day when it should be put on. Within a few weeks the Pennsylvania Central Railroad offered to do the same thing, and their offer was also accepted. It has been found a very difficult undertaking to organize the Pennsylvania Railroad route to do the business properly at this time; but the Post Office authorities will be on hand to-morrow to take the mails destined for Pittsburg and the southern portion of the Western and Middle States and do the best they can with them. Since it was decided to put on this train on the 16th, schemes for distribution have had to be made and Post Offices and postal cars notified to make up for that train. More than six hundred notices have had to be written and sent within a week, as the ramifications of a train like this, spreading out from the termini of the route like a fan, are very extensive.

The Post Office Department is confident that it will deliver its mails after the 16th in less than twenty-six hours in Chicago and Cincinnati, and less than thirty-four hours in St. Louis from New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its usual enterprise, is putting on fast trains to connect South and South-west with this train, so that the entire South and South-west will receive the advantage of it by more than twelve hours. One-eighth of the entire mail matter of the country originates in New-York City, and more than that, perhaps three-sixteenths, originates in New-England. Some estimate it still higher, so the northern route, taking all this New-England mail, together with that originating in New-York, must of necessity have a very large preponderance in the amount of mail transported over it.

The New-York Post Office dispatches per week of mail matter originating there, 226 sacks for Wisconsin, 210 for the State of New-York, 200 for Michigan, 200 for Chicago, 150 for Iowa, 60 for Nebraska, 250 for California, 200 for Union Pacific distribution, 200 for Minnesota, and, estimating one-half of Illinois, 100 sacks; one-half of Ohio, 175, and one-half of Indiana, 120 sacks, to go over the northern route, leaving more than 4,000 sacks to be dispatched from New-York alone for the northern line. It is estimated that New-England will furnish an equal amount, which should mainly go over the northern Roads. New-York City dispatches of mails, which must go over the Southern route, about 100 sacks per week for Missouri, about 200 for St. Louis and Arkansas, about 100 for Kansas and Colorado, and 125 for Texas, making a little less than 1,000 sacks per week for that route, including half of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. It is probable that the New-England States will furnish 500 to 1,000 sacks to go in this direction. It is contemplated to put on postal car service as fast as needed on the trunk lines, and take up where it is not needed on the lateral and small lines. The roads west of Pittsburg are offering postal car facilities as fast as the department can use them. They will be put on, if needed, from Pittsburg to the Missouri River. At present, however, it is anticipated that all mail matter over this route can be distributed and assorted by the time trains reach Pittsburg, in which case it will go in closed pouches for points of destination, arriving just as quickly as if they were in postal cars. If the mail should increase so that it cannot be properly made up by the time it reaches Pittsburg, postal cars will be run to Columbus or further, until sufficient time is gained in the postal cars to make up all this mail matter to its destination. Thus far no additional force has been secured by the department to handle this mass of mail matter, as men have been taken off from other lines sufficient to handle it, and the department believes it will be economical to thus handle it in bulk instead of detail. It also hopes that the railroads will feel it to their interest to dispatch more mails at one time, instead of having postal cars on so many trains on the same road. The rates now paid to railroads under the law, which cannot be increased or lessened by the Post Office Department, and large enough, it is believed, to pay the railroad bill for doing this business. After the Postmaster General's visit to Chicago and the East last Spring, and observing the immense amount of mail matter going between the Atlantic and Pacific, not only for our own department but for the British Post Office, he investigated the cost of transportation and found under the law the department paid the railroads for every ton of mail matter between New-York and San Francisco, by whatever route, $575, or more than twenty-eight cents per pound, exclusive of the handling of the trains and of trans-shipment at terminal points on the line, so that for every pound of newspapers transported over this entire distance the department loses more than twenty-five cents a pound, and on every pound of merchandise it loses more than ten cents a pound. Of course but a small proportion of the mail passes from ocean to ocean, or the deficiency would be even greater than seven million dollars, which is about the estimate for it.

THE SPECIAL TIME TABLE.

Following is the special time-table for the Fast Mail trains, commencing with to-day:

Westward.		Eastward.
4:15 A. M.	New-York	3:00 A. M.
7:40 A. M.	Albany	10:00 P. M.
7:45 A. M.	Albany	9:50 P. M.
7:50 A. M.	West Albany	9:43 P. M.
7:58 A. M.	Centre	9:33 P. M.
8:06 A. M.	Athens Junction	9:23 P. M.
8:10 A. M.	Schenectady	9:17 P. M.
8:23 A. M.	Hoffman's	9:02 P. M.
8:28 A. M.	Crane's Village	8:56 P. M.
8:32 A. M.	Amsterdam	8:50 P. M.
8:39 A. M.	Tribe's Hill	8:41 P. M.
8:46 A. M.	Fonda	8:33 P. M.
8:53 A. M.	Yost's	8:24 P. M.
8:58 A. M.	Spraker's	8:18 P. M.
9:01 A. M.	Palatine Bridge	8:13 P. M.
9:06 A. M.	Palatine Bridge	8:08 P. M.
9:11 A. M.	Fort Plain	8:03 P. M.
9:18 A. M.	St. Johnsville	7:53 P. M.
9:23 A. M.	East Creek	7:48 P. M.
9:32 A. M.	Little Falls	7:38 P. M.
9:41 A. M.	Herkimer	7:28 P. M.
9:44 A. M.	Ilion	7:23 P. M.
9:47 A. M.	Frankfort	7:20 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	Utica	7:05 P. M.
10:05 A. M.	Utica	7:00 P. M.
10:10 A. M.	Whitesboro	6:53 P. M.
10:14 A. M.	Oriskany	6:48 P. M.
10:23 A. M.	Rome	6:37 P. M.
10:28 A. M.	Green's Corners	6:30 P. M.
10:33 A. M.	Verona	6:23 P. M.
10:38 A. M.	Oneida	6:17 P. M.
10:42 A. M.	Wampsville	6:11 P. M.
10:45 A. M.	Canastota	6:08 P. M.
10:50 A. M.	Canseraga	6:02 P. M.
10:53 A. M.	Chittenango	5:58 P. M.
10:58 A. M.	Kirkville	5:52 P. M.
11:01 A. M.	Manlius	5:48 P. M.
11:05 A. M.	De Witt	5:43 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	Syracuse	5:35 P. M.
11:20 A. M.	Syracuse	5:30 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	Amboy	5:19 P. M.
11:33 A. M.	Warner's	5:17 P. M.
11:36 A. M.	Memphis	5:13 P. M.
11:43 A. M.	Jordan	5:05 P. M.
11:48 A. M.	Weedsport	4:58 P. M.
11:52 A. M.	Port Byron	4:53 P. M.
12:01 P. M.	Savannah	4:43 P. M.
12:09 P. M.	Clyde	4:35 P. M.
12:18 P. M.	Lyons	4:24 P. M.
12:25 P. M.	Newark	4.16 P. M.
12 35 P. M.	Palmyra	4:05 P. M.
12:40 P. M.	Palmyra	4:00 P. M.
12:47 P. M.	Macedon	3:52 P. M.
12:57 P. M.	Fairport	3:39 P. M.
1:07 P. M.	East Rochester	3:28 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	Rochester	3:23 P. M.
1:15 P. M.	Rochester	3:18 P. M.
1:25 P. M.	Coldwater	3:09 P. M.
1:32 P. M.	Chili	3:03 P. M.
1:38 P. M.	Churchville	2:57 P. M.
1:43 P. M.	Bergen	2:52 P. M.
1:48 P. M.	West Bergen	2:47 P. M.
1:53 P. M.	Byron	2:42 P. M.
2:08 P. M.	Batavia	2:30 P. M.
2:13 P. M.	Batavia	2:25 P. M.
2:22 P. M.	Croft's	2:16 P. M.
2:28 P. M.	Corfu	2:08 P. M.
2:35 P. M.	Crittenden	2:02 P. M.
2:39 P. M.	Wende	1:57 P. M.
2:42 P. M.	Looneyville	1:54 P. M.
2:48 P. M.	Grimesville	1:48 P. M.
2:53 P. M.	Forks	1:42 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	East Buffalo	1:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Dunkirk	11:40 A. M.
4:52 P. M.	Erie	10:35 A. M.
7:30 P. M.	Cleveland	7:52 A. M.
8:11 P. M.	Elyria	6:56 A. M.
9:06 P. M.	Sandusky	5:52 A. M.
10:57 P. M.	Toledo	4:20 A. M.
3:07 A. M.	Elkhart	12:01 A. M.
4:25 A. M.	Laporte	10:24 P. M.
6:55 A. M.	Chicago	8:20 P. M.

The limited train, or rather the Fast Mail, on the southern route also left New-York this morning. This train runs over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Pittsburg, where it makes close connections with the regular trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, and St. Louis. It also carried out a number of invited guests and six tons of mail matter. President Scott is said to have expressed his determination to make a quicker run of it than the New-York Central cars do, hot boxes only preventing.

A CONVICT CLERGYMAN.

A COLORED MINISTER SENT TO PRISON FOR STABBING A MAN DURING A QUARREL.

A peculiar case was tried before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, in which Rev. George C. Holland, a colored clergyman, was charged with stabbing a negro named Robert H. Scott, on the left arm, with a razor, cutting and mutilating the limb in a horrible manner, from the shoulder to the wrist. In answer to the question of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Scott said that on the morning of July 30 he visited the apartments of a colored woman named Mrs. Mary Brown, at No. 153 West Thirtieth street, and found Rev. Mr. Holland there. The clergyman felt annoyed at Scott's intrusion, and informed him that he [Scott] was nothing but a poor black sinner, to which Scott replied that he would drive the Pastor from his pulpit and prevent him from continuing in the ministry. A wordy war ensued and the men clinched and struck each other. In the struggle which followed, Holland, as sworn to by Scott, pulled out a razor and cut him in the arm, inflicting the ugly gashes still visible. After the conflict, Rev. Mr. Holland went to the police station and surrendered himself, handing to the officer on duty a small penknife with which he said he had stabbed Scott in self-defense.

The clerical offender took the witness stand in his own behalf, and said that he lived at No. 136 West Thirtieth street, and was the Pastor of the "African Union First Methodist Protestant Church." On the morning in question, he visited Mrs. Brown, one of his parishoners, at the request of her husband, as was his custom, and while in that lady's apartments Scott entered the room and picked a quarrel with him, threatening to throw him out of the window. Witness offered to spare him that trouble by leaving the premises, whereupon Scott locked the door and violently assaulted him, beating, kicking, and almost choking him. Being in delicate health, and fearing that Scott was about to strangle him to death, witness drew the small pocket-knife, afterward handed by him to the Police, and stabbed his assailant in self-defense. When asked by Recorder Hackett whether he, as a Christian minister, had ever read the Scriptural injunction commanding those who had been smitten on one cheek to turn the other to the smiter, the reverend defendant admitted that he had, adding, however, that he had never read in Holy Writ that a man should allow another to take his life. He positively denied that he had used a razor, but could not account for the size and depth of the wounds on Scott's arm.

Mrs. Mary Brown was then examined by counsel for the prisoner, and she said that she was Scott's laundress; on the morning of July 30 she was visited by her Pastor, Rev. George C. Holland, who was indisposed; her visitor lay on the bed, with his head on a chair, while she bathed his face; while so engaged Scott entered the room without knocking, and locked the door behind him; he then seized a hair-brush, and rushing at her Pastor struck him on the head; the men then clinched, and she, becoming frightened, ran off, and was consequently unable to tell anything about the stabbing. In answer to the questions of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Mrs. Brown said that her husband left home every morning early to go to work; Rev. Mr. Holland was in the habit of visiting her very often—as often as he pleased; his visits were made at all hours of the day, sometimes as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and always in the absence of her husband; Scott had met Holland in her house once before, and did not appear to approve of seeing him there, threatening to stop the reverend gentleman from further preaching.

The evidence appeared to show that Rev. Mr. Holland had been jealous of Scott's visits to Mrs. Brown, and the bad feeling thus generated had culminated in the quarrel in which Scott received his wounds.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and Recorder Hackett, after severely rebuking Holland for his conduct and actions, which were entirely unworthy of a minister of the Gospel, sentenced him to three years in the State Prison at hard labor. While being conveyed from the court-room to the Tombs, the reverend convict was met by a number of the women of his flock, who wept bitterly, and expressed their sorrow at his misfortune. The prisoner kissed each of them affectionately, and marched to prison with a defiant air.

A CASE OF PECULIAR HARDSHIP.

On the 6th inst., Mr. George Gwynne, grocer, of No. 167 West Twenty-sixth street, intrusted $17 with his clerk, John Conlon, of No. 245 East Thirtieth street, and directed him to pay a bill. Conlon took the money and with it fled to Philadelphia. There he remained until yesterday, when, learning that his father had died, he returned home for the purpose of attending the funeral. His presence in the City becoming known to Mr. Gwynne, he caused Conlon's arrest. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. His request that he be permitted to attend the funeral of his father under the escort of an officer was denied.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The will of Alva Spear, an old resident of this City, has been filed in the Surrogate's Court. The testator leaves an estate of about fifty thousand dollars to his relatives, and an old Revolutionary musket, which his father, Samuel, used at the battle of Bennington, to descend as an heirloom.

Surrogate Hutchings has under consideration an application made to him yesterday to appoint an auditor to take testimony and to report as to the condition of the Stasy Pitcher estate, the administration of the affairs of which are alleged to have been fraudulently and irregularly conducted.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

The question of the acceptance of bail for George Miles, alias Myers, charged as a party to the robbery of the Barre Bank in July last, is still in abeyance. Judge Donohue, before whom a portion of the proceedings has been had, without rendering a formal decision, has intimated his disinclination to admit to bail, and it is understood the application for this purpose will be made to Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day.

THE REVIVALISTS.

WHERE SHALL THEY BEGIN WORK?

MR. MOODY DEMANDS AS A PRIMARY CONDITION UNITY OF OPINION IN EVANGELICAL CHURCHES—UNIQUE MOONLIGHT SERVICES AT NORTHFIELD—ADDRESS OF MR. MOODY ON TUESDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875.

Yesterday I informed you that the conference of Mr. Moody's friends, held here to determine upon a plan of operations for the forthcoming revival campaign, adjourned indefinitely without coming to any conclusion, and the several delegates have returned to their respective cities to take advice of the local committees. The invitation extended to Mr. Moody from New-York was signed by over one hundred and fifty ministers, besides the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Associations and similar bodies, and a conference will take place in that City to-night, with a view to making preparations for the reception of the revivalists. One condition Mr. Moody has imposed upon all invitations from cities, and that is that there must be a unity of opinion in Evangelical churches, otherwise the invitation will not be accepted. The question of suitable buildings is about the principal one now in the way of the commencement of the revival work, and whichever city presents the best accommodations in this regard will probably be the first to present Mr. Moody and his confrères to the American public. Here, in this little town, there is but small excitement over the presence of the revivalists, and the success among its inhabitants is not expected to be particularly great. The religious edifice where Mr. Moody conducts his nightly services is a primitive structure, with no attempt at architectural decoration internally or externally. Indeed, rich or tasteful surroundings would seem inappropriate to a service distinguished for its crudeness, simplicity, and honest force, and the friends of the quiet revivalist have refrained from any endeavor to change the Puritanical aspect of the building. Mr. Moody is natural, if anything, and I can well fancy the immense enthusiasm his Scriptural appeals would excite in the presence of a congregation gathered indiscriminately from the people, while they would fall listlessly on ears tuned to mere rhetorical display. A single floral cross placed beside an open Bible on the platform is the only attempt at ornamentation, and even that has not been introduced into the church since Mr. Moody began to preach in it. A distinctive feature of the services is the whole-souled communicativeness and religious intercourse of all present. The chilling solemnities peculiar to fashionable church gatherings are noticeable by their absence, and a kindly, good-humored spirit prevails everywhere. The presence of Mr. Moody dissipates gloom and stimulates religious fervor. He possesses the rare and happy faculty of appearing thoroughly comfortable and satisfied with his auditors at all times, and when, as is his custom, he calls upon individuals in the body of the hall who are strangers to him, to sing or pray aloud, it is done with such an unaffected skill that it produces an immediate and gratified response. His attitude on the platform is simple and natural. He is attired in a plain suit of mixed tweed with a white vest, and he stands upright, except when making frequent references to the Bible before him, and he then bends down almost to a level with the book. His voice, however, is never indistinct, but is clear and resonant, though he speaks with remarkable rapidity. His pulpit utterances cannot properly be termed sermons or discourses, but are rather fervent appeals to the affections which find a ready sympathy, and the enunciation of a series of religious truths which produce instant conviction. Mr. Moody presents the attractive side of Christianity invariably, and endeavors to evoke sympathy and interest in his cause from love rather than anxiety and fear.

A MOONLIGHT SERVICE.

The announced departure of Messrs. Sankey, Bliss, and Whittle from Northfield to-day, drew the largest audience at the prayer-meeting last evening. A special car was run from Keene, N. H., which contained about 500 persons, and from the adjoining towns and villages large crowds flocked in to attend the meeting. The church was quickly filled to repletion, and still crowds came clamoring for admission. When Mr. Moody entered by a side door it was found that hundreds were outside of the building who could not find room inside, and he immediately directed an adjournment to the large vacant space fronting the church. The crowds retired as rapidly as they could, the melodeon was brought out for Mr. Sankey, a few lights were placed upon it to enable him to read the music arranged for his hymns, but the speakers and the audience were fully satisfied with the mellow light of the moon. The services were opened by the singing of the song, "In the sweet bye and bye," by Messrs. Whittle, Bliss, and Sankey, and it was followed with the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with water." A fervent prayer for the success of Mr. Moody's missionary work was made by Major Whittle, and it was followed by the rendering in a very impressive manner of the sweet song, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," from Mr. Sankey's Book of Hymns. Mr. Sankey also sung the hymn, "Jesus Loves Me," adding the following, which he had just written himself:

"Jesus loves me and I know I love Him;
Love brought Him down my poor soul to redeem.
Yes, it was love made Him die on the tree;
Oh, I am certain that Jesus loves me.

If one should ask of me how I could tell,
Glory to Jesus, I know very well
God's holy spirit with mine doth agree,
Constantly witnessing Jesus loves me.

In this assurance I find sweetest rest,
Trusting in Jesus, I know I am blessed;
Satan dismayed from my soul now doth flee,
When I just tell him that Jesus loves me."

As appropriate to their departure, Mr. Bliss sang the following hymn with telling effect:

"We're going home,
No more to roam,
No more to sin and sorrow;
No more to wear
The brow of care—
We're going home to-morrow.

For weary feet
Awaits a street
Of wondrous pave and golden;
For hearts that ache
The angels wake
The story sweet and olden.

For those who sleep,
And those who weep,
Above the portals narrow,
The mansions rise,
Above the skies,
We're going home to-morrow.

Oh, joyful song!
Oh, ransomed throng!
Where sin no more shall sever;
Our King to see,
And, oh, to be
With Him at home forever."

Major Whittle then delivered a short address calling for a Divine benediction on Mr. Moody's cause, and he was followed by Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, who delivered a spirited address detailing the progress of revivalism under Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. He paid them appropriate encomiums on their Christian work, and related numerous incidents in Christian experience illustrative of the happy effect of a disposition to love God. Mr. Bliss then sang his favorite song, "Hold the Fort," and immediately afterward Mr. Moody rose and spoke as follows:

MR. MOODY'S ADDRESS.

I want to read from the fifty-third chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah.

> Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?
>
> For he shall grow up before Him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground; He hath no form nor comeliness, and when we shall see Him there is no beauty that we should desire Him.
>
> He is despised and rejected of men: a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and we hid, as it were, our faces from Him; He was despised, and we esteemed Him not.
>
> Surely He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem Him stricken, smitten of God and afflicted.
>
> But He was wounded for our transgressions; He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him and with His stripes we are healed.
>
> All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.'

Now, my friends, I want to speak to you for a few moments upon the great truth conveyed in this chapter of Isaiah, and I will quote my text in these few words: "Christ died for me." I wish every one here present would just make that the language of his heart to-night. I wish every one would repeat to himself, "Christ died for me," and then let it sink down deep into your hearts, for that is really the essence of the Gospel. That is, indeed, the best news that ever came down from heaven to us; that is the glad tidings the angels proclaimed to those shepherds upon the plains of Bethlehem: "Behold, we bring you tidings of great joy, for unto you is born this day, in the City of David a Saviour." And the only way that the Saviour could redeem us was to die for us. Why? Because "all we, like sheep, had gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." We must either die or get some one to die for us. Now, this is the doctrine of substitution as I know it, and as I glory in it. If the Bible does not teach that, I don't know what it teaches, and yet I hear more men talk against that doctrine than any other in the Bible. To me it is the sweetest; it is the grandest, it is the most sublime truth in the Word of God. Christ taking the place of sinners, the just dying for the unjust, Christ wounded for our transgressions—He was bruised for our iniquity. Thank God he did not have any of his own, and therefore He became the sinner's substitute and died. Let me narrate you an incident of the wars of Napoleon. Napoleon the First sent out a draft for a certain number of men to go into the army, and there was one man drafted who did not want to go. He had a large family, he did not desire to leave them in poverty and distress, but he had a friend who loved him very much, and his friend volunteered to go in his place. The man went, the battle came and he was killed and buried on the battle-field. Another draft was sent out by Napoleon, and by some mistake this man who was drafted first was drafted again, and when they went to take him he said, "You cannot take me." "Why not?" they asked. "Because," replied he, "I have been drafted once, Sir," and I am dead." "Drafted, you drafted and you dead!" exclaimed the soldiers in astonishment. "Yes," he answered; "I was drafted in the last draft, and I went into the army, and I was killed upon such a battle-field." "Why, man, you are not dead; you are not killed; you are alive; you are here and well." But he persisted that he was dead and buried and could not be drafted, and he said, look over your books and you will find that I have been drafted. They did look over the books and found his statement correct; but they said, you got another man to go in your place, and you must come now. He said no, he was my substitute, and you cannot take me. So they brought him before the Emperor, and when they explained the circumstances to him, he said the man is right, they cannot take him. That may be true, or it may not; but there is one thing that I do know to be true, and that is, that the Great Emperor of Heaven, the King of Kings recognizes the doctrine of substitution. Now, I say that Christ died for me, for if he did not there is no hope for me. All must perish, because "the soul that sinneth it must die;" and, therefore, death has passed upon all men through disobedience. But by the Gospel there is life for all. Jesus Christ is the great substitute, and that is the Gospel. Now, my friends, Mr. Bliss will leave us to-morrow morning, Mr. Whittle is going to Minnesota to preach the Gospel there, and I expect to remain here a few weeks longer, and while he is away in that country he will preach the same old Gospel, the same old truthful story. Missionaries and messengers of Christ are crossing deserts and seas to take these glad tidings to a perishing world, that Christ died for us sinners, and I wish to God that this truth would ring through the streets of Northfield to-night, until it buried itself in every heart. Christ died for me, and therefore I go free. That is a glorious Gospel, deeply calculated to bring joy to our hearts. When He was about to leave this world, when His work down here was finished, when Calvary with all its horrors was passed, and the gloom of the grave possessed terrors no more; when His work was finished He took His band of disciples with him, and carried them out to the plains of Bethany, where Martha and Mary lived. And I can well imagine that He took them outside of the city, and under an olive tree He gives to each one a parting message and a commission; to each one He gives a special trust. And then, with hands uplifted, He breathed upon them another breath from heaven, and He said to them, "Go ye unto all the world, to every creature; and he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned." These were the last words of the Son of God. He was ready to ascend into heaven, and while these words are parting from His lips I think I see Him ascending, rising higher and higher. His face growing fainter and fainter, and as it died away in the clouds he went back to resume that seat on the right hand of God which he had changed for a manger that He might save the lost human race. There He sits now at the right hand of His Father, telling His disciples as of old to go forth and proclaim the Gospel to every human creature. To every man and every woman and every boy and every girl in this assemblage to-night—"Preach the Gospel to every creature." Why, when Peter preached on the day of Pentecost—and Oh, that was a model sermon—the spirit of the Holy Ghost fell on three thousand of his listeners; and would it not be a glorious thing if the Holy Ghost baptized us to-night in the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, and make us loyal and devoted to Him. Yes, this is what Peter preached: "Christ died for our sins;" and that is what he called the Gospel. Paul, in Corinth, preached the same doctrine when he said, "I declare unto you the Gospel that Christ died for our sins, according to the Scripture." This is what the early Christians preached, that Christ died in the place of sinners, and this is the great doctrine of substitution. I can imagine when Christ enjoined upon his disciples to "preach the Gospel to every creature;" hearing Peter impulsively say, "Lord, you don't really mean that. Go back to Jerusalem and preach to those men who murdered you!" And Jesus replied, "Yes, Peter, preach the Gospel first to the Jerusalem sinners; tarry ye in Jerusalem until endued with power from on high, and proclaim to these Jerusalem sinners the Gospel of salvation." Peter says, "Shall we offer salvation to these men that murdered you?" "Yes," He replied, "hunt him up who placed the crown of thorns on my brow, and if he accepts salvation as a gift from me, I will give him a crown in my kingdom, and there will not be any thorns in it. Tell him who spat in my face, I forgive him. Tell him who thrust the spear into my side, that there is a nearer way to my heart; that my heart is full of love for him; that there is a fountain in the house of David and that he can be washed clean. Hunt up those Roman soldiers that drove the nails into my hands and feet, and tell them there is salvation for them also."

A few years ago a young Frenchman came from Paris to London to consult the celebrated physician, Dr. Forbes Winslow; he was a nobleman in France, and he had letters of introduction from the French Emperor requesting special attention to the study of the case. They were afraid, he was going out of his mind, that his reason was disturbed, and the Emperor wanted the doctor to save him. The doctor examined him and found there was something preying on his mind, and he said to him: "Have you lost any friend; is that what troubles you?" "No, Sir," he answered. "Have you lost any wealth; any property?" "No, Sir." "Have you lost any position in your country?" "No, Sir." A knowledge of his trouble being necessary to proper treatment, the doctor said, "Be honest with me, and tell me what troubles you." The young nobleman said there was nothing; but finally, after much persuasion and hesitation on his part, as if he was ashamed to tell, he said, "My father was an infidel, my grandfather was an infidel, and I was brought up an infidel; but for the past two years one thought has haunted me night and day: Eternity, and how shall I spend it?" "Ah," said the doctor, "I can't help you," and the young nobleman sprang wildly to his feet, exclaiming, "Is there no help for me? Am I to be haunted with this spectral thought day after day, and night after night?" And the doctor said, "No, you came to the wrong physician." He was a Christian doctor, and he told him of Christ crucified, and he pointed him to this fifty-third chapter of Isaiah; he told him how Christ was wounded for his transgressions; how He was bruised for our iniquities, and the chastisement of our peace was laid upon Him. He held Him up as the sinner's substitute, and now, said the Doctor, I was an infidel like yourself, but I learned to believe in the Lord Jesus and found peace to my aching heart; and now, he said, it is now all light beyond the grave. And the young man said: "Doctor, you don't believe that, do you? You don't believe that Christ left his place at the right hand of God and came down to this world, and suffered and died in the place of sinners?" "Yes," said the Doctor, "and I got peace by believing; and now your reason won't let you believe it." They got down on their knees to pray, and the Doctor, being a godly, praying man, poured out his heart in supplication to God for the poor French infidel, and on its conclusion he bade him good day, telling him to call again. The young man visited him daily, and they prayed together, and finally one day a flood of light burst upon his soul, and he went back to Paris a child of God, healed of his afflictions, and having no trouble about the uncertainties of eternity. He is in peace and harmony with the Son of God. Let me ring out this to-night over the streets of Northfield—Where will you spend eternity? It must be either in the world of light, a city that hath no foundation, whose builder and maker is God, or you must be banished from His sight for eternity. Now, young ladies, let this question sink deep into your hearts. Eternity! Where shall I spend it? We are hastening on to another world. A few days, a few weeks, a few months, or at most a few years more, and we will be gone. To-night I beg of you, I plead with you, I urge you now, as our friends from Chicago will be with us no more, let it be the last night you are with the world; let the great question of eternity be permanently settled while I speak, and say to yourselves, "By the grace of God I will accept of the Lord Jesus Christ as my substitute and Saviour." There will never be a better time for reformation. Christ will never be more able to save you than now. He will never be more willing than now, and remember He has got the power; He possesses all power, for "all power is given to Me in heaven and on earth." Oh, may the power of God come unto us; may the fetters be snapped asunder, and may there be many who shall accept Jesus Christ now. Will there ever be a better or a more beautiful night? Here we are under the canopy of this beautiful, this calm, this lovely night—let it be the night you close with the world. Let it be the night you bid farewell to this world and set your affections on eternity and eternal things. Make this resolve, my friend, and that moment you have passed from death to life; that moment you have Christ in your heart and peace and the hope of glory. You would not exchange it for a thousand worlds. I never knew a Christian who would barter his hope of glory for the world. Would you, Mr. Stuart?

Mr. Stuart—No, not for ten thousand worlds.

Mr. Moody—Here, then, is Christ and heaven for you to-night, and take them into your hearts. Hark, "Behold I stand at the door."

I remember preaching in Manchester, England, and I was standing on a platform three tiers above the auditorium, and there was a man away down below me looking up at me, and I said, "My friend, would you not take Christ to-night?" He said, "Thank God, I have got him." And so if you have Christ what have you got to fear? Won't you take Him now, the gift of God, his only Son? Oh! bear that in mind. Remember the wages of sin is death and the gift of God is eternal life. Jesus is the Son of God; and God "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." A man once asked, "What makes you love Christ? I don't see any good He has done for me." There is a reason why I should love Him. I never loved any one in my life that I could not give a reason for it, and I never hated any one in my life that I could not assign a motive for it. And the reason I love Jesus is contained in this text: He "died for me." He has done more for me than all the world besides, and I ought to love Him more than all else on earth.

A few years ago when we had this great Californian gold fever, in 1848-9-0, there was a young man started out from New-England and went off to California. As he left his wife he said as soon as he accumulated sufficient money to send for her and her boy be would do so. He was gone a long time before he was successful, and at last a letter arrived bringing money to take them to the Pacific coast. It was a joyful day for that mother and child. They went to New-York and took passage in one of those beautiful Pacific steamers and started for San Francisco. One beautiful day a cry was raised—a cry of fire! The pumps were set to work, water was thrown on the flames, but it did not stop its progress, and the Captain saw that there was no use to try and save it. The vessel must go down. He had a magazine of powder on board. The flames were advancing toward it, and he knew as soon as it would reach that all would perish. So they took to the life-boats, the strong and active jumping in first, and there remained on deck only this poor woman and her little boy. As the last life-boat was pushing away from the ship she pleaded and prayed to these men to take herself and her boy, but the men were obdurate. They said they dare not take any more, and but one man said, "Let us take them," and the others said "No, we dare not." At length they determined upon taking one of them, and they communicated their resolution to the mother. Did she leap into the life-boat and leave that boy on the burning deck to perish? Ten thousand times no. You know, girls, a mother's love would not do that. She caught up that boy to her bosom, gave him one close, affectionate hugging, and dropped him into the life-boat, exclaiming, "My boy, if you live to get to your father tell him I died in your place." The boy escaped. The life-boat rowed on. The flames gradually encircled the fatal ship. It reached the powder magazine. A terrific explosion ensued, and that devoted mother met a watery grave. Suppose that boy is living, and now speaks contemptuously of his mother's devotion, what language would be too strong to express his degradation? But the Son of God has done ten thousand times more for you and for me. When we were without strength Christ died for us; when we were in rebellion against Him He died for us; when we were His enemies He died for us. It was not a mother laying down her life for her child, but the Son of God laying down His life for those that hated Him. Mr. Stuart, is not that gospel truth? Did not Christ die for you?

Mr. Stuart—Yes.

Mr. Moody—Have you any other hope?

Mr. Stuart—No other hope.

Mr. Moody—Yes, there is no hope of glory in man, and to be saved we must be saved in the name of Jesus Christ. Take that name into your hearts to-night and keep it there until the great question of eternity is settled. Make up your mind that you will live in an eternity of life and love. I hope hundreds will take my brothers Bliss, Sankey, and Whittle by the hand to-night and say, 'God helping me, I will meet you in a better world.' Set your face toward heaven and this will be the best night you ever spent. Let us now sing "Almost Persuaded," and Mr. Sankey will lead us.

Mr. Sankey sang the hymn, and the meeting was dismissed with prayer. Subsequently, as many did not desire to leave until late, Mr. Moody conducted another evening service in the church, when short addresses were delivered by himself and Messrs. Stuart, Sankey, Bliss, and Whittle. This morning all, with the exception of Mr. Moody, were here to fulfill the programme published in yesterday's TIMES.

COLLUSION WITH A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.

The Custom-house broker whose arrest was caused by United States District Attorney Bliss on Tuesday, on a charge of having, by collusion with a Custom-house officer, defrauded the United States through undervaluing imported goods, was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. His name is John D. C. Gillespie. He has an office at No. 72 Wall street, and resides at No. 82 Elliot place, Brooklyn. It is charged that, in relation to two or three lots of goods, properly invoiced at their just value by the importers, Gillespie destroyed the invoices and then, by collusion with an officer in the Appraiser's Department, got the goods appraised below their value, Gillespie and the officer dividing between them the difference between the amount received by Gillespie from the importers to pay the duty and the duty imposed on the undervaluations made by the officer. Commissioner Osborn and United States District Attorney Bliss declined for the present to give any further information about the case, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the public interests. The Custom-house officer, who has been out of his position some time, has not yet been arrested. Gillespie gave $10,000 bail to answer, Messrs. James Bailey, of No. 29 Clinton street, Brooklyn, and Patrick G. Hughes, of No. 371 Degraw street, Brooklyn, becoming his sureties.

OFFICIAL STUPIDITY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Patrick Corcoran, of No. 446 West Fifty-third street, saw two thieves rob Stephen McDonnell, an old man residing at No. 418 same street, while lying drunk in front of his door. Mr. Corcoran notified Officer Lynch, of the Twenty-second Precinct, of the occurrence, and he arrested the thieves. They proved to be Daniel Golden, aged twenty-two, a groceryman, of No. 408 West Fiftieth street, and Peter Clark, aged twenty-eight, a carpenter by trade, residing at No. 415 West Fiftieth street. At the Station-house Sergt. Brown locked up McDonnell, the victim of the robbery, on a charge of intoxication, and discharged the thieves. After they had left the station-house this model Sergeant reconsidered his action, and dispatched Officer Lynch to rearrest Golden and Clark. The first-named was again taken into custody, but Clark could not be found. Golden was arraigned before Justice Kasmire at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed to answer in $1,000 bail. The Judge then intimated to the officer that if Clark was not produced before the day closed, there would be trouble. This stimulated the Police of the precinct, and they found the man wanted. He was held in a like amount, and McDonnell was fined $10. This fine was subsequently remitted in consideration of the fact that the stolen money, $65, was not recovered.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Flandrow vs. Holland.—Plaintiff allowed to file his supplemental complaint on payment of the costs of the action and Referee's fees. The order will be settled on two days' notice. Memorandum.

In the matter of the petition of Rindskopf.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Miller, Receiver, &c., vs. Hall.—This motion should be made before the Judge who tried the action, and stands over until Sept. 16, at 12 M., or such other day as may be assigned.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Gane vs. Clark.—Application denied. Opinion.

Caswell, Jr., vs. Davis.—Motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Robinson.

Field vs. Tannenholz.—Injunction continued till further order. Receiver to be appointed. Memorandum.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
26—Ward vs. Thompson, &c.
73—Jones vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
74—Whiteman vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
75—Brass vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
76—Ward vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
77—Horton vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
78—O'Brien vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
79—Feehanvs. B'd of Ass'rs.
80—Theiss vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
81—Becker vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
82—Ingerbrand vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
83—Fries vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
84—Becker vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
85—Van Raden vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
86—Garrett vs. B'd of Ass'rs.
89—Ward vs. B'd of Ass'rs.

Nos.
93—Lippincott vs. Gazzam.
103—Barnett vs. Halle, &c.
125—Megarge vs. Megarge.
127—Erie Railway Company vs. Gould.
148—Fucchi vs. Tuinelli.
150—Dudley vs. Shear, &c.
152—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.
169—Dickerman vs. Diggs, &c.
177—Salomon vs. Wilbur, &c.
261—Grinnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
270—Averill vs. Rogers, &c.
287—Wallack vs. Daly.
288—Gormley vs. Long.
289—First National Bank of P. vs. Saunders.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
5062—Roberts vs. Meriot.
4675—Bryant et al. vs. Orvis.
4716—Bk. of N. America vs. Riker et al.
4517—Shalters vs. Boothby et al.
3125—Evans vs. Cook.
3166—Sherrard Jr., vs. Freeman.
3168—Derx vs. Schreyer.

Nos.
3169—Rauffers vs. Webb.
3177—Ballinger vs. Webb et al.
4368—Cammeyer vs. Burke
4912—Adams et al. vs. Wiggin.
2961—Hotmer vs. Gridley.
3190—Walker et al. vs. Johnson.
3195—Gutman vs. May.
3196—Cohen vs. Wolff et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
4913—Freeman vs. Johnson.
4404—Downs vs. Brown et al.
4573—Dahlman vs. Baugh.
4631—Findlay vs. Ryan et al.
3650—Schildwachter vs. Kals et al.
4671—Tippens vs. Wharton et al.
3118—Adams vs. Bloomfield.

Nos.
4994—Wise vs. Buddensick
4449—Storey vs. Salomon.
4450—Griffin vs. Salomon.
4815—Clausen, Jr., et al. vs. Bartroff.
4783—Griffiths et al. vs. O'Rourke.
4784—Koehler et al. vs. Murphy.
4785—Frank vs. Dorbad.
4823—Feldman vs. Salomon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James O'Brien, robbery.
Michael Beck, robbery.
Hannah Ford, felonious assault and battery.
William Fitzsimmons, felonious assault and battery.
Daniel O'Connell, felonious assault and battery.
Mark Lynsky, felonious assault and battery.
John McCauley, burglary.
James Carpenter, burglary.
Edwin Bunton and Annie Clifford, burglary.
William Marr, burglary.
Dennis McCarthy and Nassau Powers, burglary.
Jennie Mitchell, grand larceny.
Thomas Canavan, grand larceny.
Maggie Williams, grand larceny.
John Stigler, grand larceny.

Timothy Ryan, grand larceny.
John Renhen, grand larceny.
John Rogers, grand larceny.
George Morlat and James Springstein, grand larceny.
Terence Reilly and John Dunn, grand larceny.
John McClaren, grand larceny.
Andrew Bailey and Thomas Connerton, grand larceny.
James Henderson, grand larceny.
Martin Brennan, forgery.
James Quinn, receiving stolen goods.
Henry Lewis and Jennie Lewis, false pretenses.
Kate Monahan, petit larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Western Union	79⅛	200	Tol. & Wabash	5¾
700	do	79⅜	3400	Lake Shore	53⅝
1100	do	79¼	1600	do	53¼
600	do	79⅛	500	do...c.	53⅝
700	do	79⅛	1500	do...s3.	53½
1800	do	79	1000	do	53¾
1000	do	78⅞	500	do	53¼
700	do	79	600	do	53⅛
200	do	79⅛	2600	do	53
300	Union Pacific..s3.	73	500	do...c.	53
300	Ohio & Miss	17⅜	3300	do	52⅞
100	do	17⅛	2700	do	52¾
500	do	17¼	500	do	52⅝
2500	Pacific Mail	36¼	500	do...c.	52¾
2100	do...s3.	36⅛	100	do...c.	52⅞
2300	do	36⅛	200	do	52⅞
800	do...s3.	36	600	do	53
1200	do	36	500	do	53¼
100	do	35⅞	400	do	53¼
1400	do	35¾	200	do	53⅛
200	do...c.	35⅝	500	do...c.	53
2700	do	35⅝	600	do	53
200	do...s3.	35½	100	N. Y. C. & Hud	105
200	do	35½	6	do	105¼
1000	do	35⅜	100	Mich. Central	59
200	do...c.	35¼	100	Chic. & Alton	99
700	do	35¼	100	North-west. Pf.s3.	53¼
1100	do	35⅜	200	do	53¼
200	do...c.	35½	100	do...b3.	53¼
1100	do	35½	1100	North-western	38⅝
400	do	35⅜	600	do	38¾
900	do...s3.	35¼	100	do	38⅝
300	do	35⅜	300	do	38½
400	do	35½	100	do	38⅜
700	do	35⅝	600	do	38¼
400	do	35½	400	do	38⅜
300	do	35⅜	700	do	38⅜
500	do	35½	500	do	38⅜
100	do...b3.	35⅝	500	do	38¼
800	do	35½	600	do	38⅜
100	Han. & St. Jo.	21½	100	do...c.	38⅜
200	do	21¼	600	do	38½
100	Erie Railway	18¾	100	do...b3.	38⅝
1000	do	19	200	do	38½
100	do	18⅞	100	St. Paul	34⅝
5400	do	18¾	500	do	34⅜
2500	do	18⅝	700	do	34¼
2600	do	18½	100	do	34⅜
400	do	18⅜	100	do	34½
1000	do	18¼	200	St. Paul Pref	62⅛
1600	do	18½	100	do...s3.	62¼
2900	do	18¼	100	do	62¼
1600	do	18⅝	100	do	62⅛
1200	do	18½	100	do...c.	62¼
1600	do	18⅝	200	Pac. R. of Mo	45
1600	do	18½	200	do	45⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64...b. c. 118¾	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 N. '65...b. c. c. 118¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64...12. 118½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$17,000	N.Y.S.7s B.R.	106½	700	West. Union.b. c.	79¼
2,000	Ch. & Alt. Inc.	105	1200	do	79⅛
4,000	C. & N. W. S.F.	107	100	do	79¼
5,000	C. & N.W.Con.	99	600	do	79⅜
6,000	C. & N.W.Con.		400	do...s3.	79¼
	C. Gold bds	87¾	2500	do	79¼
11,000	do	87⅞	2300	do	79⅜
3,000	do	87½	100	Un. Pac...b.c.	73
5,000	M.&S.P.8s 1st.	110	500	L. Sh. & M. S. b. c.	52⅞
12,000	C.C.C.& I.Con.	98	2000	do	53
1,000	C.& T.S.F.bds.	105	600	do	53⅛
5,000	Mich. Cent. 7s.	104	800	do	53¼
1,000	Har. 1st 7s R.	113¼	400	do...c.	53¼
5,000	Pac. R. of Mo.		1500	do	53⅛
	1st...b. c.	90	100	do...c.	53¼
1,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	103½	100	do...s3.	53⅛
3,000	do	103⅜	500	do...s3.	53
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	103	800	do	52⅞
2,000	P.F.W.&C.1st.	114	1800	do	53
4,000	D.&H.C.7s,'94.	110	100	do	53
25	Am. Ex. Bank	116½	100	do...c.	53
200	Canton Company	50	1000	do	53⅛
100	do..b. c. s3.	50	1500	do	53
50	Del. & H. Canal	120	100	do...s10.	52¾
83	do...b. c.	120	500	do...s3.	53
700	Pacific Mail...b. c.	35½	2100	do	52⅞
300	do	35⅝	20	N. J. Central	110⅛
500	do	35½	100	do..b. c. s3.	110⅛
1400	do	35⅜	300	St. L., I. M. & So.	15
400	do	35½	200	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	45¼
1500	do	35⅝	100	Mich. Cent...b. c.	58⅜
500	do	35¾	130	do	58½
700	do	35⅝	100	do...s3.	58
400	do...s3.	35⅝	300	do	57½
700	do	35½	100	do	57¼
700	do	35⅜	100	do	57
1600	do	35½	200	do	56¾
100	do...s6.	35⅜	200	C. & N. W...b. c.	38⅝
1400	do...s3.	35⅜	1400	do	38¼
500	do...s30.	35¼	500	do	38⅜
400	do	35½	100	do	38¾
100	do...b3.	35⅜	100	do...s3.	38⅜
100	At. & Pacific.b. c.	20½	2400	do	38½
120	American Ex	59	800	do	38⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	105	100	do	38⅜
59	do	104¾	100	do...b3.	38⅝
1100	Erie...b. c.	18⅜	200	do...s3.	38½
300	do	18¼	100	do	38⅝
600	do	18⅛	200	do	38⅜
100	do...c.	18⅛	10	C., B. & Q...b. c.	112
1500	do	18¼	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	53¼
400	do...s3.	18¼	50	do	53
200	do...b3.	18⅜	50	do	53½
400	do...s3.	18¼	300	do	53¼
500	do...s3.	18⅛	100	do...s3.	53¼
1000	do	18⅛	200	Ch. & R. I...b. c.	107⅜
700	do	18	100	do...s3.	107⅝
2000	do	17⅞	700	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	34⅛
100	do	18	400	do	34¾
700	do	18⅛	300	C.M.&St.P.Pf.b. c.	62½
500	do	18¼	100	do...s3.	62¼
700	do	18⅜	100	C.&A.Pf.b.c.s60.	105
500	do	18½	100	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	17½
100	do...s30.	18	200	do	17⅝
300	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	21	700	do	17½
100	do...b3.	21	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	4⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000	M. & St. P. 1st,		100	St. Paul	34½
	La C. Div	93⅞	200	do	34¼
200	Canton	50	100	St. Paul Pf	62⅛
50	N. Y. C. & Hud	105	500	Erie Railway	18⅜
100	Union Pacific...c.	73½	400	do	18¼
100	do...s3.	73	100	do...s5.	18¼
900	Western Un...s3.	79¼	300	do...s3.	18⅛
100	do	79¼	600	do	18¼
400	do	79⅛	600	do	18⅛
1000	do...s3.	79	100	do	18
1000	do	79	400	do	18⅛
200	do...c.	79	300	do	18¼
200	do	78⅞	500	Lake Shore	53¼
100	do	79	300	do...c.	53¼
100	do	79⅛	300	do	53⅛
500	do...c.	79⅛	1500	do	53
100	do...s3.	79	1100	do	52⅞
400	do	79	1200	do	52¾
3300	do	78⅞	3300	do	52⅝
200	do	78¾	2200	do...s3.	52½
1000	do	78⅝	500	do...c.	52½
1100	do	78½	3100	do	52⅜
2000	do	78⅝	1700	do...s3.	52⅜
200	do...b3.	78⅜	500	do	52¼
250	Rock Island	107¼	700	do	52⅜
500	do	107	200	North-western	38⅜
300	Pacific Mail	35⅜	300	do	38¼
500	do	35¼	600	do	38⅜
2700	do	35⅛	600	do...c.	38¼
1200	do	35	1000	do	38¼
2100	do...s3.	35	300	do...s3.	38⅛
600	do...s3.	34⅞	1000	do	38⅛
1500	do	34⅞	2700	do	38
200	do...b3.	35	900	do	37⅞
1000	do	35	500	do...s3.	37⅞
200	do	35⅛	500	North-west. Pf	53¼
300	do	35	200	do	53⅛
200	do	34⅞	200	Ohio & Miss	17¼
500	do	34¾	200	do	17¼
1900	do	34⅞	900	do	17⅛
300	do...s3.	34½	13	N. Y., N. H. & H.	143½
2600	do	34½	100	H. & St. Jo...s3.	20½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old	52	200	Erie Railway.b. c.	18⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	103	200	do	18¼
2,000	Chic.&N.W.C.		300	do	18⅜
	C. G. bds	87½	2000	do	18¼
100,000	Har.1st,7s,C.	113¾	100	do	18¼
2,000	P.R.of Mo.1st	90	10	American Ex	59
1,000	D., M. & T. 1st	100¼	100	Canton	50
2,000	C., C. & I. C.		100	Union Pac...b. c.	73
	1st...b. c.	43¼	200	do	73¼
4,000	C. & P. C. S. F.	108½	300	do	73
18	Continental B'k	90½	400	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	107
83	Del. & H.C'l.b.c.	120	500	do	106¾
300	West. Un. T...b. c.	78⅝	800	Chic.&N.W...b. c.	37⅞
500	do	78¾	600	do...b3.	38
400	do	78⅜	100	do	38
100	do...s30.	78	300	do	37⅞
100	do...s10.	78	700	do	37⅝
1100	do	78⅛	700	do	37¾
2400	do...s3.	78½	500	do	37½
800	do	78⅜	100	do	37⅜
500	do	78⅜	600	do	37¼
600	do...s3.	78¼	100	do	37⅛
500	do	78⅜	250	do	37⅜
700	do	78½	200	Chi.&N.W.Pf...b. c.	53
800	do	78⅜	700	do	52¾
1800	Pac. Mail...b. c.	34½	300	do	52½
700	do	34⅝	100	C., M. & St. P...b. c.	34⅜
100	do	34¾	200	do	34⅛
300	do	34⅝	1200	do	34
700	do	34½	200	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b. c.	62⅛
1900	do	34⅜	400	do	62
400	do...s3.	34¼	100	do	61⅞
300	do...c.	34¼	900	do	61¾
600	do	34⅜	100	H. & St. Jo	20½
1600	do	34¼	300	do...b. c.	20
500	L. S. & M. So...b. c.	52⅜	100	Pac. R. of Mo...b. c.	45¼
800	do	52½	400	do	45
1200	do	52⅝	200	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	17¼
1000	do...s3.	52½	200	do	17⅛
300	do	52⅜	300	do	17
500	do	52¼	200	do	16⅝
800	do	52⅛	600	do	16¾
2200	do	52	100	do...s3.	16⅝
1100	do	51⅞	700	do	16½
2700	do	51¾	400	do	16⅜
400	do	51⅝	500	do	16¼
100	do...c.	51½	200	do	16½
200	do...c.	51⅝	10	Mor. & Essex	102⅜
1500	do	51½	50	do	102¼
500	do	51⅜	20	do...b. c.	102⅜
300	do	51¼	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	10⅜
1600	do	51⅜	25	do	10⅝
4700	do	51½	100	do	10⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	U. P. Sk'g F	92½	6	N. Y. C. & H...x-d.	102¾
2,000	U. P. Land Gt.	101½	100	N. J. Central.b3.	110½
5,000	C. P. G'd Bds.	103⅞	500	Lake Shore	51⅝
100	Erie Railway	18⅜	1100	do	51½
100	do	18⅜	400	do	51⅜
700	do	18⅛	800	do	51⅜
200	do...s3.	18⅛	400	do	51½
300	do...b3.	18¼	2600	do	51¾
800	do	18¼	200	do...b3.	51⅞
700	do	18⅜	1600	do	51¾
2300	Western Union	78½	1700	do	51⅞
300	do	78⅜	500	do...b3.	52
3800	do	78¼	700	do	52
800	do	78⅝	800	do...s3.	52
800	do	78¾	500	do	52⅛
300	do	78⅞	900	do	52⅛
100	do...b3.	78⅞	1700	do	52⅛
200	do	78¾	100	North-western.b3	37¾
100	do...c.	78¾	100	do	37⅝
100	U. S. Express	45	100	do...b3.	37¾
200	Union Pacific	72½	400	do	37¾
500	Pacific Mail	34⅛	1000	do	37⅞
100	do	34	500	do...s3.	38
300	do	33⅞	500	do	38
900	do	33¾	1400	do	38⅛
700	do...s3.	33⅝	500	do	38¼
3000	do	33¾	100	North-west. Pf	53
200	do...c.	33¾	700	Rock Island	106¾
500	do...s3.	33⅝	100	do	107
600	do	33⅝	300	St. Paul	34⅜
600	do	33⅞	300	do	34½
700	do	34	100	St. Paul Pref	61⅞
700	do	34⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.b3.	20
100	do	34	100	do	20½
600	do...s10.	33⅞	200	Ohio & Miss	16⅝
600	do	34	500	do	16½
800	do	34⅛	200	do	16½
800	do	34¼	500	do...s3.	16½
100	do...s3.	34¼	100	do	16⅝
800	do	34⅜	20	Morris & Essex	102
100	do...b3.	34⅜	200	Pac. R. of Mo	45
100	do	34¼	100	do	45¼
100	do	34⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange

was unusually active to-day, and the depression which has recently characterized the course of prices was very marked. The transactions reached the large total of 323,886 shares, the great bulk of the business having been in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Erie, and Chicago and North-western. The greatest decline was in Michigan Central, which fell off from 59 to 56 on the sale of only 1,300 shares. Lake Shore, in which the heaviest business was done, declined from 53¾ to 51¼, the pressure to sell at times having been very great. Pacific Mail opened at 36¼, and touched the lowest point after the second call, when sales were made at 33⅝. The decline in Western Union, Chicago and North-western, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, and Hannibal and St. Joseph ranged from ½ to 1½ ⅌ cent. Erie opened strong at 18¾@19, equal to an advance of 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. over yesterday's closing prices, but later dropped to 17⅞, and closed at 18¼@18⅜, the changes in the stock having been mainly in sympathy with the fluctuations in the London market. During the last half hour or so of business the market showed signs of recovery from the extreme depression, and exhibited a decidedly firmer tone, a general advance of ½ to 1 ⅌ cent. in prices taking place.

There is no important change to note in the money market, which continues easy and well supplied with loanable funds. The general rates for call loan negotiations to-day were 2½@3 ⅌ cent., but in a few instances as high as 4 ⅌ cent. was paid. The currency movement, which is composed chiefly of legal-tender notes, continues against the City banks, but the remittances up to the present have not been large. The crops are beginning to come forward, however, and with a more settled feeling in the foreign exchange the receipts of grain and other cereals at the seaboard ought soon to show a substantial increase. In discounts the best names are quoted at 5 to 6 ⅌ cent., with rather more discrimination among buyers.

The foreign advices reported a quiet market for securities outside of Erie, which closed at 16¼@16½ for the common, after rising to 17½ and declining to 15⅞@16; the preferred advanced from 35 to 36¾. Consols and United States bonds were a fraction lower, the former closing at 94⅜@94½ and the latter at 106⅜ for old 1865s, 107½@107¾ for 1867s, and 104⅞@155⅛ for 10-40s and new 5s. This was fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The sterling exchange market was weak and demoralized, the high rates current for the use of cash gold rendering the sale of bills, except at very low rates, almost out of the question. In the afternoon the leading bankers lowered their asking rates to $4 80 for sixty days sterling bills and to $4 84 for demand, but the best rates obtainable late in the day were $4 79 and $4 82, the market being merely nominal. Gold opened at 116⅞, and cash gold commanded 1-16 to ⅛ ⅌ cent. per diem for use, but subsequently the business was nearly all at 1-32@3-64 ⅌ cent., and the price of gold yielded to 116½ during the morning hours. The highest price reached during the afternoon was 117, and the market closed with sales at 116¾@116⅞. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 gold.

Government bonds were firm. The transactions at the boards were exceedingly small, but a moderate counter business was reported. Within a few days the German bankers have taken considerable amounts of bonds for Europe, chiefly 1861s and 1867s. Railroad bonds were fairly active. In the afternoon a round amount of Harlem first, coupon, sold at 113¾; Harlem first, registered, declined to 113¼. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds rose to 87¾ and closed at 87½. The other Western bonds were also firm. Central Pacifics sold at 103½@103⅞, Union Pacific firsts at 103, Land Grants at 101½, and Sinking Funds at 92½. State Bonds were dull and featureless.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$338,776 19
Gold payments	1,968,497 49
Gold balance	34,862,349 54
Currency receipts	522,467 67
Currency payments	847,440 50
Currency balance	58,393,088 33
Customs	325,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington	1,893,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	116⅞	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅛	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅞	120⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 79¾	$4 79
New-York Central	105	*102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107
Pacific Mail	36¼	34⅜
St. Paul Common	35	34½
St. Paul Preferred	62⅜	61⅜
Western Union	79¼	78¾
Union Pacific	*73½	72½
Lake Shore	53⅝	52¼
Toledo and Wabash	6	5¾
North-western Common	38½	38¼
North-western Preferred	53¼	53
Del., Lackawanna and Western	121½	121
New-Jersey Central	111	110½
Panama	139	138
Erie	17½	18⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	17¼	16¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	4⅛
Harlem	132	132

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105	105	315
Erie	19	17⅞	45,100
Lake Shore	53¾	51¼	88,300
Wabash	5¾	5¾	200
North-western	38¾	37⅞	20,450
North-western Preferred	53¼	52½	3,300
Rock Island	107⅜	106¾	2,950
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅝	34	5,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	62½	61¾	2,700
Delaware and Hudson Canal	120	120	216
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½	200
Michigan Central	59	56	1,300
Chicago and Alton	99	99	200
Union Pacific	73½	72½	1,400
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4⅛	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	20	1,300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	10⅝	10⅝	225
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅝	16¼	8,400
Missouri Pacific	45⅜	45	1,400
Western Union	79⅜	78¼	48,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20½	20½	100
Pacific Mail	36¼	33⅝	71,400
Iron Mountain	15	15	300
Canton	50	50	600
Amer. Mer. Union Express	59	59	130
United States Express	45	44½	100
Total sales			323,886

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅜	124	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118¾	119
6s, 1881, r.	121¼	121½	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¾	121
6s, 1881, c.	123⅝	123¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120¾	120⅞
5-20s, 1862, r.	118½	119	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	118½	119	5-20s, 1868, c.	121⅛	121¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	118½	118¾	10-40s, r.	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1864, c.	119⅛	119⅜	10-40s, c.	117⅝	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¾	119	5s, 1881, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¼	119½	5s, 1881, c.	118	118⅛
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $26,000 for interest and $102,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$56,904,000
Gold balances	1,237,051
Currency balances	1,623,252

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$61,049,849
Currency balances	2,905,692
Gold exchanges	3,192,206
Gold balances	851,609

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ga. 7s, indorsed	96	N.C.6s N.C.R.A.&O.	70
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	100	N.C.6s N.C R.c.o.J&J	35
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101¼	N. C. 6s F. Act 1866.	10
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101½	N. C. 6s F. Act 1868.	10
Illinois War Loan	101½	N. C. 6s n. bds. A.&O.	10
Kentucky 6s	101½	N. C. S. T. c. 1	3
Louisiana 6s	35	N. C. S. T. c. 2	2¾
La. 6s, new bonds	35	N. C. S. T. c. 3	2¾
La. 6s, n. Float'g D.	35½	Ohio 6s 1875	102
La. 6s, Levee bonds	33	Ohio 6s 1881	104
La. 8s, Levee bds., '75.	36	Ohio 6s 1886	107½
Michigan 6s, '83	103	Rhode Island 6s	105
Michigan 7s, '90	104	South Carolina 6s	28
Missouri 6s, due in '75	101	S. C. 6s Jan. & July.	27
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101	S. C. 6s Ap. & Oct.	27½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	S. C. 6s F. Act 1866.	27½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101	S. C. 6s L. C. '89J.&J.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	S. C. 6s L.C.'89A.&O.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101¼	S. C. 7s 1888	28
F. B. due in '94-'95	101½	S. C. non-fund. bds.	5
L. B. due '81 to '91 in	101½	Tennessee 6s old	51
As'l or Un'y due '92	101½	Tennessee 6s n. bds.	50½
Han. & St. J., due '75	101	Tennessee 6s n. ser.	50¾
Han. & St. J., due '76	101	Texas 10s 1876	100
Han. & St. J., due '86	101½	Virginia 6s old	40
Han. & St. J., due '87	101½	Va. 6s n. bds. 1866	40
N. Y. R. B. Loan	106½	Va. 6s n. bds. 1867	40
N. Y. C. B. Loan	106½	Va. 6s con. bds.	68
N. C. 6s old, J. & J.	20¼	Va. 6s ex-mat. coup.	63
N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	20¼	Va. 6s con. 2d ser.	40
N.C.6s N.C.R. J.&J.	50	Dist. of Col.3-65s1924.	60

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st. bds.	111	Ind., Bloom. & W., 1st.	28
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	108	Mich. So. 7 p. c., 2d.	102⅜
Bos., H. & E. 1st.	23½	M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	107
Bos., H. & E. Gu'd.	22	Clev. & Tol., n. bds.	103
B., C.R.& M. 1st 7s, g.	35	Cl., P. & A. o. bds.	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	31	Cl., P. & A. n. bds.	104
C. & Ohio 1st 6s ex. c.	30	D., M. & Tol. bds.	100¼
Chic. & Alton 1st.	110	Buffalo & Erie n. bs.	103
Chic. & Alton Inc.	105	Buffalo & State L. 7s.	101
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	107¼	Lake Shore Div. bs.	101
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	101½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	102
C., B.& Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	114	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	102
Chic., R.I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104½
C.R.I.&P.S.F.6s, '95	98	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	104
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st. n.	110	M. C. 1st 8s 1882, S.F.	116
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.	107¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
Am. Dock & I. bds.	100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	100
Lehigh&W B'eC.g'd.	95½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100¾
M. & St. P. 1st8s P.D.	110	H.R. 7s, 2d. S.F., 1885.	110¾
M.&St.P.2d7 3-10P.D	90¼	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	113½
M.&St.P.1st7sG.R.D.	84¾	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	113½
M.&St.P.1st La.C.D.	93¾	O. & M. Con. S. F.	95
M.&St.P. 1st C.& M.	84	Union Pacific 1st	103
M.&St.P. Con. S. F.	78	U. P. Land Grant 7s.	101¼
M. & St. P. 2d	90	Union Pacific S. F.	92¼
Chic.& N.W.Int.bds.	105	Pacific of Mo. 1st	100
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	106¾
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bds	87½	C. & P. 4th S. F.	101½
Iowa Mid., 1st, 8s	81½	Col. Chic. & I. 1st.	42
Gal. & Chic., ex.	105	R., Wat'n&O. conlst.	92
Peom'ia, 1st, Conv.	94½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	53½
C.C.C.&I., 1st, 7s, S.F.	109	Alt. & Terre H. 1st.	106
C.C.C. & I., Con. bds.	97½	Alt. & Terre H.2 pf.	88½
Del., Lack. & W., 2d.	109½	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	65
Morris & Essex, 1st	117	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	82
Morris & Essex, 2d.	107¾	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	58½
Mor. & Es., 1st, C.g'd.	105½	Tol. & W. 2d	51
Erie, 1st, Ex.	104½	Han. & Naples 1st.	29
Erie, 2d, 7s, '79	98½	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	80
Erie, 3d, 7s, '83	96	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	53
Erie, 4 h, 7s, '80	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	40
Erie, 5th, 7s, '88	92½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	61

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Manhattan	150
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	142
City	300	Mercantile	108
Corn Exchange	134	Merchants'	121¼
First National	200	New-York	132
Fourth National	96	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Fulton	156	Ninth National	85
Gallatin National	135	North America	102
Impt's & Traders'	200	Union	131
Irving	132		

A meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October prox.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, payable on the 15th day of October at the office of Messrs. Jesup, Paton & Co.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	36	Resin, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	130	Sugar, bbls	571
Copper, bbls	13	Syrup, bbls	56
Flour, bbls	12,392	Oil-cake, pks	1,603
Wheat, bushels	282,330	Beef, pks	75
Corn, bushels	76,354	Pork, pks	10
Oats, bushels	46,625	Cut meats, pks	1,559
Malt, bushels	11,825	Lard, tcs	369
Peas, bushels	132	Butter, pks	4,725
Grass-seed, bags	702	Cheese, pks	7,951
Cotton, bales	315	Sumac, bags	42
Eggs, bbls	1,395	Stearine, pks	50
Hops, bales	203	Starch, pks	1,287
Hides bales	1,415	Tobacco, hhds	195
Lead, pigs	580	Tobacco, pks	1,012
Leather, sides	7,893	Wool, bales	330
Pea-nuts, bags	20	Whisky, bbls	637

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quoted steady within the range of from 32c.@34c. ⅌ lb., with a fair inquiry noted.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active at generally unaltered prices.

CANDLES—Have been very slow of sale with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COCOA—Has been in limited demand, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8c.@8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Held rather more firmly, but very quiet. Rio telegram deemed more favorable.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been more sought after, with Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 12½@$2 25; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been very dull in the wholesale line, at nominally unchanged quotations.

COTTON—Has been comparatively slow of sale for early delivery at irregular prices; the revised official quotations showing a reduction of ⅛c. on Middling to Fair, and of 1-16c on Ordinary to strict Low Middling. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,360 bales, (of which 563 bales were on last evening,) of which were 1,341 bales to spinners and 19 bales to speculators....A less active movement has been reported for forward delivery, opening more firmly, but subsequently showing a further decline of about ⅛c. ⅌ lb under the continued free arrivals at the shipping ports, closing firm. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,900 bales, (of which were 4,200 bales on last evening and 12,700 bales to-day,) with 3,300 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; October, 12 29-32c.@12 15-16c.; November, 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; December, 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; January, 12 15-16c.; February, 13 5-32c.; March, 13 11-32c.; April, 13 9-16c.; May, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; June, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; July, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; August, 14¼c.@14 9-32c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 315 bales.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,429 bales against 3,151 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 22,245 bales, against 11,550 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 45,891 bales, against 39,002 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (four days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 202 bales; to the Continent, —— bales. Stock in New-York, 26,108 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 82,368 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, generally, with prices, in most instances, quoted as essentially unchanged. Desirable lines of shipping Extras, scarce....The sales since our last have been 12,400 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 80; very poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $5 10@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50, with up to $5 75 asked for fancy; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; good to very fancy do., $6 10@$6 50; City Mills Extra, $5 75@$7, mostly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10, mainly at $5 75@$6; good to fancy do., $6 10@$6 50, mostly at $6 25@$6 40; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 10 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 35@$8, mainly at $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 25@$10, the latter for very fancy, (an extreme rate;) and other trade and family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock within our range....Southern Flour unchanged; sales, 750 bbls....Rye Flour steady and in moderate demand; sales, 400 bbls., mostly at $5 35@$5 70 for Superfine, the latter an extreme rate for only small lots of best brands....Corn-meal weak in price on sales of 970 bbls., mostly Brandywine, at $4 40@$4 45, and low grade Yellow Western on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in better supply and comparatively limited demand, particularly for export, at a reduction of about 1c.@1½c. a bushel. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat. Winter Wheat quiet and lower; new very difficult to market. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels at $1 35 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 41 for No. 1 Minnesota do., in store; $1 31½ for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (including 32,000 bushels, taken on speculative account;) $1 23@$1 30 for soft to strictly choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing weak, with further offerings reported at $1 30 for choice, and $1 28 as the best bid; $1 12@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car lots, mostly at $1 24 for fair average, (17 car loads;) $1 24 for old No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 44 for No. 1 Michigan White, afloat; $1 30 for very good new Red Western; and nominally as before quoted for old Red and Amber Western....Corn has been in comparatively light supply and held with confidence at an advance of fully 1c. a bushel, on a moderately active inquiry, partly for shipment, but closing tamely. The purchases for export were, in good part, of strictly prime new Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported of 181,000 bushels at 76c.@78½c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 76c. for prime, in store; 74c.@76½c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 75c.@76c., afloat; 78c.@79c. for new Yellow Western; 70c.@74½c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat; and 74½c. for warm Yellow Western, in store. ....Prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, first half of October delivery, quoted at 77c. asked and 76c. bid....Nothing really new in Rye....Barley steady, but quiet; 3,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at $1 27½....Of Barley-malt, 1,600 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 25, in store, and 1,000 bushels Canada West at $1 50; market quiet, but quoted steady. ....Oats have been quoted rather stronger in price, with prime stock especially in very good request for local trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at 57c. for prime Old Mixed Western, delivered; 42c.@54c. for unsound to prime New Mixed do., mostly at 53½c.@54c. for New No. 2 Chicago; 44c.@56½c. for unsound to prime New White Western, and 52c. for fair New Mixed State....Prime New Mixed Chicago Oats, October delivery, held firmly at 51c., with 50c. reported bid....Hay, Straw, and Feed moderately sought after, within the previous range....Of 2,100 car-loads of new crop Wheat received and imported at Chicago from Aug. 30 to Sept. 11, inclusive, 89 cars were reported classed as No. 1, 163 cars as No. 2, 919 cars as No. 3, 875 cars as Rejected, and 54 cars as unmerchantable.

HIDES—Very quiet at about former prices. Sales, 850 Central American and 150 Green-salted New-Orleans on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quite moderately sought after at irregular prices. We quote crop of 1875, 15c.@22c.; crop of 1874, 10c.@18c.; olds, all growths, 4c.@8c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Trade in these lines has been on a comparatively moderate scale, with values ruling essentially as last quoted.

LEATHER—Has been fairly active, and generally held with confidence.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unsettled and nominal.

NAILS—Have been selling to a fair extent in a jobbing way on the basis of $3 15@$3 25 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm, but rather quiet, within the range of from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1; $4@$4 75 for Pale; $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window-glass, ⅌ 280 lb. Sales, 400 bbls. good Strained at $1 70; 1,450 bbls. No. 2 and Fine on private terms, and 100 bbls. Low Pale at $4, ⅌ 280 lb....Tar continues in light request within the range of from $2 20@$2 30 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 460 bbls. at 31½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered with reserve and quoted decidedly stronger, with a good demand noted. ....Crude has been more sought after, and quoted at 6¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, on sales of 5,000 bbls., and at 10c.@10¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been more sought after, and quoted at the close, for early delivery, up to 12⅝c.@12¾c.; sales, 6,000 bbls. at 12½c.@12⅝c. ⅌ lb....Refined, in cases, at 17c.@18c....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted up to 12¼c.@12½c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly stronger, on an improved demand, mainly speculative. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 350 bbls. Western Mess, at $21, and fancy at $21 50: 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 25; and 250 Extra Prime, in lots, at $15 65@$16....For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $20 85@$20 90, closing at $20 85 bid; and 250 bbls. buyer September at $21 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been more sought after, with City at 10¼c.@10⅞c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been quoted firm, on restricted offerings, but have been very quiet. Western product wholly nominal....Bacon in more demand and weak in price; 80 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¾c., and 200 bxs. fancy cuts at 13c.; Western do., Summer cured, quoted at 12c....Lard has been in more confident demand and quoted a shade higher. Sales have been reported of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 13 5-16c.; 100 tcs. do., very choice, on private terms, quoted up to 13½c.; 250 tcs. new do. at 13c.@13⅜c. for fair to choice; 500 tcs. Western Kettle, part to arrive, at 13⅝c.; 260 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c., closing with this rate bid; 400 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c., and 100 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 13½c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,00 tcs. Western Steam, October option, at 13 5-16c., closing at 13⅜c., with September quoted at 13 5-16c.; 1,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 3-16c.@12¼c., and 500 tcs., seller twelve months, at 12 1-16c....Beef steady but quiet....Butter without important change....Fancy Cheese a shade higher, with White wanted, for shipment....Eggs quoted up to 21c.@24c. for fair to fancy, on a limited offering and moderate inquiry.

SALT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1: Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c.@25c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull, at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been moving rather slowly, yet have been quoted about steady as to values.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted rather weak, within the previous range of 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining, on a moderate demand. Sales, 1,654 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8⅛c., and 3,500 bags Brazil at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined in good request, with Granulated quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., and other kinds as before.

TALLOW—Has been firm, but rather quiet....We quote good to strictly choice at 9⅝c.@10c. Sales, 81,000 lb....Stearine in less demand at 15¾c.@15⅞c. for prime to choice Western. Sales, 50 tcs. Western, off grade, at 14½c....Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16⅛c.@16¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been held with firmness, on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ⅌ lb., but has been without important dealings.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 17½, on sales of 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been less active. Room for Grain, on berth, has been offered less freely and held with more firmness, with a moderate demand noted. Provisions were moving to a fair extent, mostly for Liverpool, (Cheese and Bacon,) and for Hamburg, (Lard,) at steady figures. More inquiry was reported for room for Resin, Cotton, and Tobacco—the Cotton offering having been mainly by steam for Liverpool and the Russian Baltic ports, in great part for forward shipment. In the chartering line a less urgent call was noted for vessels for Petroleum and Grain, with rates, however, ruling about steady. Tonnage for Deals and Lumber was in moderate request, without important changes as to quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton (of through freight) at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 16,000 bushels wheat at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 9,050 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 1,300 bxs. Bacon (part through freight) at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 35 tons Leather at 35s.; 10 tons Sperm-oil at 50s. Also, a British ship, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 77s. 6d. And Deal tonnage for Provincial loading reported as in some request, and quoted at 75s.@77s. 6d. And for Cotton room, more demand was noted for accommodation, on the basis of 7-16d. from Atlantic and 9-16d. from the leading Gulf ports....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ⅌ bushel, and 4,000 bbls. Resin (of shipments within a few days) at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, 150 bxs. Bacon, 75 pks. Tallow, and 500 pks. Oilcake on private terms; and a small lot of Dyewood at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 200 tons Oilcake at 25s. ⅌ ton....For Exeter, a British brig, 266 tons, hence, with about 1,650 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ⅌ bbl. ....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 296 tons, hence, with Merchandise, reported on private terms, and an American bark, with Timber, from Pensacola, reported at £6 15s....For an Irish port, direct, a British bark, 337 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 953 tons, hence, with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum reported at 4s. 4½d., with option of Bremen at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.... For Bremen, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, 100 tcs. Lard, 1,150 pks. Tobacco, 600 bbls. Resin, 2,000 bxs. Starch, and 350 pks. Merchandise, (of recent shipments,) reported at market rates....For Rotterdam, by sail, 10,000 Staves on private terms. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,050 tcs. Lard at 1.80 reich-marks, and 500 bxs. Starch at former figures....For Russian Baltic ports, Cotton room was in good request, and quoted, hence, by steam, at about 9-16d.@⅝d., and from Charleston or Savannah, by sail, on the basis of about ⅝d. ⅌ lb....For Gibraltar and Lisbon, an American schooner, 389 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about £725....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 460 tons, (now at an Eastern port,) with equal to about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d. to the Mediterranean, or 6s. 3d. to the Adriatic....For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 26s. 3d....For Jamaica, an American schooner, with hhds. Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11 50, gold. ....For the River Platte, three barks, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $19 50....For Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $10....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875.

On a light run of fresh Cattle trade in Beeves was moderate even in herds running from fair to good, and very slow in poor quality Beeves. The herds to hand were not cleared off at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ to 7¾ cwt., with poor quality Beeves sold at $25 ⅌ head. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 to 8¼ cwt.; from 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows slow at $40@$75 ⅌ head, Calves included. Grass Calves generally held on sale. Smooth quality Veals moderately free of sale, at 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Trade in Sheep and Lambs barely fair, in small lots. Sheep sold at 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold at 8c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed inactive at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 19 Texan Steers, grazed east of the Mississippi, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 47 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 115 rough Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 48 rough, but fat, Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 50 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., strong. Held on sale 115 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold on commission 14 rough State Cattle at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Ulery & Carey sold for Goff Bros. 90 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt. For Donaway & Co., 124 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale for O. D. Gray 107 Ohio Steers; sold on commission 17 State Cattle, quality poor, mixed Cows, Steers, and Heifers, at $25 ⅌ head. R. Knowlton sold 1 grass Calf, weight 280 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 148 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 184 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 7 State Veals, weight 160 lb. ⅌ head, at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 10 State Lambs, weight 650 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 111 Sheep, weight 9,560 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,290 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 85 Lambs, weight 5,260 lb., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 243 Lambs, weight 17,610 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 79 Lambs, weight 5,310 lb., at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 35 State Sheep, weight 3,480 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 1 State Sheep, weight 100 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 15 State Sheep, weight 2,000 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 158 State Lambs, weight 10,460 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 104 State Lambs, weight 6,750 lb., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 172 State Lambs, weight 12,460 lb., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 191 Lambs, weight 12,840 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 65 State Lambs, weight 4,650 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 2 State Lambs, weight 160 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Bird sold 90 State Hogs, average weight 200 lb. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for L. Meyer 18 Virginia Oxen at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer, sold for Lehman Brothers 36 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 32 Ohio Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 16 coarse but fat Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for H. Kahn 18 mixed Beeves, quality common, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Kahn & Brown, 15 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale, 45 choice Kentucky Steers, price asked 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Lauterbach held on sale for Morris, Waixels & Co. 34 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold for same firm 38 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 17 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. D. Waixel sold for same firm 41 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 24 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 138 partly corn-fed Texan Steers, at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt., strong. Judd & Buckingham sold 383 Kentucky Sheep, weight 36,955 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,725 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; also sold for week ending Sept. 13, 1875; 6,945 Sheep and Lambs; average of Lambs, $5 10 ⅌ head; range of prices, 6½c.@8⅛c. ⅌ lb.; average of Sheep, $4 47 ⅌ head; range of prices, 4¾c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 21 Jersey Sheep, weight, 1,820 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 15 State Sheep, weight 1,520 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 484 State Sheep, weight 37,730 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 205 Delaware Lambs, weight 14,010 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 873 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 83 Veals and Calves, 1 Sheep. Had due several lots of small stock.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 5,462 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 30 Bulls, 2,138 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,602 Hogs, one car-load of mixed Sheep, Lambs, and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus' Cove for yesterday and to-day: 679 Beeves, 2,620 Sheep and Lambs, 2,274 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 13, 1875: 288 head of horned Cattle, 4,189 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 1,043 Veals and Calves, 6,267 Hogs, 36 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 527 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,443 head, or 379 cars, of which 219 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 483 cars for the same time last week, and 511 cars for the same time last year. The market was more active at strong ⅛c.@¼c. advance on all grades of good Cattle, with hardly sufficient to supply the demand; a few more lots good quality of shipping Cattle could have been disposed of at the advance in prices. Common quality disposed of readily—1,200 head of all kinds sold, leaving the yards bare of stock; fresh arrivals were through consignments; sales of Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,194 to 1,535 lb., at $4 65@$5 35@$7 37½; Indiana Steers ranging from 1,030 to 1,420 to 1,510 lb., at $4 25@$6 62½@$6 75; Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,173 to 1,225 lb., at $5 37½@$5 50; Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,008 to 1,217 lb., at $4 65@$5 75; Texas Steers, ranging from 992 to 1,009 lb., at $4 25@$4 35; Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,382 lb., at $6 65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,400 head, the majority being Lambs, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,600 head, against 13,600 head for the same time last week, and 10,800 head for the same time last year. The market was fairly active; quality of fresh arrivals very fair, all offerings finding ready sales; prices on Sheep at strong yesterday's quotations; Lambs at ⅛c. off last week's prices; sales, 4,500 head of all kinds, 1,100 head of Sheep, and 3,400 head of Lambs, the majority of the transactions being for Eastern trade; sales of Michigan Sheep, ranging from 68 to 79 lb., at $4 50@$4 80; Ohio Sheep, ranging from 72 to 81 lb., at $4 50@$5 10; Canada Lambs, ranging from 70 to 74 to 81 lb., at $6 18@$6 25@$6 75; average ruling weight and price, 72 to 75 lb. at $6 07; Canada Sheep at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,900 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week, and 11,400 head for the same time last year. The market opened moderately active; sales, 9,000 head; 2 cars medium quality of heavy Hogs unsold; quoted, Yorkers, grass-fed, $7@$7 40; corn-fed, $7 50@$7 90; heavy Hogs, $8@$8 25; grassers very slow of sale.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Cattle active and strong at full prices; receipts, 3,200 head; Feeders, $3 25@$4 25; Texans, $3 50@$4 50; common to extra Natives, $4 25@$4 50; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs active, firm, and 10c. higher; receipts, 6,000 head; light, $7 60@$7 90; heavy, $7 65@$7 80; extra, $9@$9 75; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; common to medium, $3 50@$4; good to choice, $4 25@$4 75.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

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Reference, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.
The administration of the Conservatory,
Prof. Dr. FAISST,
Prof. Dr. SCHOLL.

STUTTGART, Aug. 18, 1875.
(H. 73,205.)

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English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $360. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

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Successors to
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Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

MRS. RIGBYE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Application for circulars, &c., may be made to Mrs. RIGBYE, York av., or at the Post Office, New-Brighton.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

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PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty: classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business; re-opens Sept. 20; until then, the Principal or one of his assistants may be seen at the school from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.

Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School for boys now open at Brier Cliff, Sing Sing, N. Y. Small, select, thorough, and cheap are qualities which distinguish this school. Vacancies for six boarders. Age of admission 8 to 14 years. Terms, $300 to $375 per annum, including all extras. French and German spoken by present pupils. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, For young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTITUTE will reopen Sept. 14; a thorough English and classical school for boys in a beautiful location; high central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarders; no day scholars. Address HARRY PECK, Principal.

AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR, GRADUATE of Dartmouth College, will prepare a few young men for college or give instruction in special branches; the highest references given. Address DARTMOUTH, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN—NUMBER limited; terms moderate; school re-opens Sept. 25. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro', West Chester County, N. Y.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Mr. Hammond's School,
OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,
Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Opens Sept. 14. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISSS AGNES L. JONES,
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13: primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN- on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

MISS T. M. ROGERS WILL REOPEN HER school, Lexington av., northeast corner 37th st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.: forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

IFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GAMESTER.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.—(Comic Opera)—Miss Mathews, Mr. G. H. Macdermott.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—PIONEER PATRIOTS—Mr. Harry Watkin, Mr. J. F. Wheelock, Miss Laura Don.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Goeffroy, Mons. De Quercy.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It seems that Attorney General PIERREPONT has advised the Republicans of Mississippi to organize and protect themselves against the violence to which they say that they are exposed from the minority. They certainly should do so. They are in the majority. They have the machinery of the State Government in their hands. All that is required of them is to sustain the State officials in the action which the latter are legally required to take for the protection of the rights of all citizens. If they have not the pluck or capacity to do this, they will unquestionably go to the wall. No amount of outside aid from the United States authorities can prevent it. They are in full enjoyment of all the advantages which a republican system of government affords anywhere for the preservation of the peace and the vindication of general rights. The most that the United States Government can do is to help those who will help themselves, and the Constitution does not justify anything more or different. Mr. PIERREPONT's advice is both sound and practical.

Another instance of that remarkable tendency toward combination for the purpose of controlling production which has made such steady progress in this country within the last ten years is afforded by the action of the National Association of Lumbermen at Chicago yesterday. Delegates from New-York, from Illinois, and from Canada united in urging on the association concerted measures for restricting the production of lumber. We already know how completely this policy of restriction and regulation is enforced with reference to the anthracite coal of the country, and coal and lumber together may be said to embrace the most important interests on the continent. The association at the same time directed its attention to the wasteful manner in which the most valuable forests are being cut down, and steps were taken to secure accurate statistics on both these subjects. The action of the lumbermen is certainly a sign of the times that should not be disregarded.

The letter of the Controller to Mr. OTTENDORFER, which we publish this morning, is deserving of the attention of the tax-payers. It relates to the action of the Board of Aldermen in appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the erection of an armory for the Seventh Regiment, on the block between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues. The facts, as stated by the Controller, are certainly strongly against the policy of the measure. It does not follow that every skeleton regiment or cavalry troop must be treated as the Seventh is treated, but, nevertheless, if the Seventh Regiment has once fairly bound itself to build and maintain an armory in consideration of the valuable plot of ground which it has obtained, its acceptance of $350,000 from the Treasury with which to fulfill its own promise requires explanation. The action of the Legislature in foisting on to a bill nominally for the amendment of the Military code of the State a clause providing for the unlimited expenditure of money on new armories and drill-rooms in this City, is too much in the line of the tactics of the Tweed Ring to be creditable to those responsible for it.

Few readers will fail to be interested in the account which is given in our columns this morning of the new arrangement for the rapid transmission of the mails, and of the officials who have succeeded in devising it. In the character of Col. BANGS, who has been chiefly instrumental in the important scheme now being put into operation, we have an illustration of the zeal and ability which the public service sometimes enlists, without offering any special rewards for it. Nothing but pure love of honest and effective work could have sustained Col. BANGS in the midst of the difficulties and embarrassments which he has met. Such faithful and skillful service as his it is a great relief to find among public officials. It is by no means too plentiful, and it is most often found in persons whose station gives them little public appreciation, and little inducement to do their best, except the intrinsic satisfaction of doing it.

An opportunity is now offered to Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, to distinguish himself by an act of consistency, which, however, we have no idea that he will embrace. Some eighteen months ago, before Mr. RANDALL had any definite prospect of being a candidate for Speaker of a Democratic House of Representatives, he made a speech in Congress, in which he said:

> "I would not hasten to specie payments, and yet I would provide a not too distant day for resumption. * * * By fixing a day I believe the people can in all their business relations work up to such a time, and so place their credits and so assume liabilities, as to be ready at the stated period. * * * An increase of the volume of currency is demanded. This, as every one will admit, is a postponement of a practical return to specie payments for an indefinite time, with sure result and with aggravated and increased injury, to wit, partial, perhaps wide-spread, bankruptcy. * * * Believing, as I do, an increase of currency at present, whether of greenbacks or of the national bank notes, to be injurious and as straying away from the defined road to specie payments, *I shall in the future, as I have in the past, vote against any and every proposition having this purpose in view.*"

The Republicans did last Winter what Mr. RANDALL approved. They "provided a not too distant day for resumption." The Democrats of Pennsylvania demand that this policy shall "be abandoned." The Democrats of his State further demand "an increase in the volume of the currency," which Mr. RANDALL believes will produce "partial, perhaps wide-spread, bankruptcy." If Mr. RANDALL were a statesman, or even an honest politician, he would fulfill his pledge and oppose these demands. But being only a Democratic aspirant for the Speakership he will do nothing of the kind.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The tendency of contemporary Democratic politics to develop the one-man power is a curious outcome of "the principles of JEFFERSON." But, in this State at least, it is too well established a fact to admit of dispute. Whether the good or bad elements of the party come to the surface, they invariably seek expression and embodiment in a single individual. In 1870 it was TWEED who dictated the platform and selected the candidates of the Democracy of this State; in 1875 it is TILDEN who fills the rôle of political autocrat. So far as the public interest is concerned, the gain is enormous; but considered with reference to the vitality of the party, this imperative need of a dictator is a constant source of peril. TWEED goes to the penitentiary, and the party not only shares his disgrace, but takes a long time to recover from the disorganization into which the loss of a ruling mind has thrown it. By this time next year Mr. TILDEN may be "played out" in politics, and the party which waits so passively for his orders at Syracuse may be in the direst possible strait to originate a policy for itself. The Democratic system has the same drawbacks as the Imperialist system had under NAPOLEON III.—it tends to foster a race of political lackeys instead of statesmen; it deprives a party not particularly well provided with ideas, of all opportunity of elaborating any by the natural process of popular selection.

The spectacle which will be presented at Syracuse of two or three hundred representatives of the Democratic voters of the State submissively doing the bidding of one man, is certainly anything but democratic. Still, it has its advantages. The responsibility for the platform and the candidates will be easy to fix. We need not go hunting over the one hundred and twenty-eight Assembly districts of the State to find whence the impulse for this or the other action of the convention was derived. There will be nothing in the platform which Gov. TILDEN has not either dictated or approved, and nobody on the ticket whom he has not been a party to placing there. That being the case, it is safe to infer that the platform will be sound and the candidates respectable. Whatever Mr. TILDEN's faults may be, nobody supposes him capable of repeating the rôle of Mr. THURMAN in Ohio, and sacrificing the convictions of a lifetime on questions of finance and national honesty at the call of a short-sighted political expediency. We may be treated to a strong dash of the old anti-centralization mixture, and there will doubtless be the usual twaddle about that hollowest of Democratic pretenses—home rule—but the hard-money planks of the platform are safe in the hands of Mr. TILDEN. The New-York Democracy will not "wheel into line" after Ohio and Pennsylvania on the side of inflation and repudiation, and that is a gain of sufficient magnitude in these times to be a fair subject for congratulation.

As to the candidates, the Governor will doubtless prefer to see men nominated as his associates who will be more disposed to act under his orders than to have any decided opinions of their own. Assistant Attorney General FAIRCHILD seems to be an active and promising young lawyer, and were he elected as Mr. PRATT's successor would be much more likely to go for his orders to the Executive Mansion than an older and more experienced man. So with Deputy Engineer GREEN, the Governor's favorite nominee for State Engineer, and so, indeed, with the entire ticket to be nominated at Syracuse. For Gov. TILDEN will select the candidates almost as directly, and with nearly as little question, as a sovereign selects the officers of his household. He will thus, in the rather improbable event of their election, have the best of all claims upon their faithful and unhesitating attachment to his policy and his political fortunes.

In regard to the recognition of the contesting delegations from this City, the action of the convention remains in doubt, though here also it is noticeable that the prospects of either side rise and fall in proportion to their expectations of support from the Governor. At one time Mr. TILDEN was supposed to incline to MORRISSEY; now he is reported to have thrown his influence on the side of KELLY. Should this prove true, the Governor will probably find, ere long, that he has made a serious blunder. If he yields to Tammany Hall on this question now, he will be expected to give way on subjects of more vital importance hereafter, and he cannot afford to do that without damaging himself irretrievably in the estimation of all honest men. MORRISSEY and his associates were expelled from Tammany Hall simply because they gave public expression to opinions unfavorable to the policy secretly favored, though openly condemned, by JOHN KELLY. The question involved in their claim to admission has nothing to do with the personal character or antecedents of the claimants. The most that can be said on that point is that neither side can fairly call the other hard names. It is a question, first, of the right of a local Democratic organization to expel members on the sole ground of venturing to express independent opinions on a matter not at all connected with party policy, and second, of the right of such an organization, in defiance of the resolution passed at Rochester in 1871, to stand between the State Convention and the conventions of the Assembly districts. The Morrissey delegates were elected, in the language of the resolution referred to, "by an Assembly District Convention, as delegates are now chosen in the several counties of the State." Their opponents were chosen in the way which that resolution prohibits, viz., by an Assembly district organization, called into existence by a central or county authority. The entire question of the secret and irresponsible management of the Democratic Party in this City is involved in the claims of the contesting delegates at Syracuse. If the Governor has made up his mind to do his best to perpetuate the despotism of Tammany Hall, and all the jobbery and corruption which it necessarily fosters, he need not be surprised to find the record of his reforms in State administration blotted out of remembrance by the extravagance and peculation which he will be instrumental in fastening upon the Government of this City.

POLITICS AND CLAMS.

It must puzzle the inhabitants of other continents who take any interest in our institutions to account for the apparently intimate relationship between politics and clams. Not that we would have the foreign reader infer that all politics are immediately connected with that shell-fish. There are localities where this is impossible. The prairies of the boundless West, as the dwellers of the region euphemistically term a certain section of our country, are destitute of the clam-bed and, necessarily, of the political clam-feast. The provender consumed at party gatherings in the West and South-west, unless furnished by the casual inn-keeper, is generically known as barbecue. A barbecue includes an infinite variety of victual, but the main part, of course, is the carcasses of sheep, pigs, or even oxen, roasted whole. Hence the name "barbecue." A Southern barbecue is no mean occasion; and at one of these feasts the generous Southern hospitality finds expression in masses of savory and toothsome viands that might tempt the palate of an anchorite. The Kentuckian may tickle his epicurean fancy with barbecued hog, or the Illinoisan regale himself with oxen roasted whole and decorated with the flag of our country, while toasts and politics go round; but there are no clams for them. This strange feast, a relic of aboriginal days, is reserved for the people who live on the border of the North Atlantic.

There are two distinct varieties of political clam-feeding—the chowder and the clam-bake. The first of these has, of late years, been given up to the cities; the other is a more truly rural festival. In New-York, the political clam-chowder excursion has partly succeeded the old-time "target shoot," with which it was once combined. The Dennis O'Dennis Association, for example, keenly alive to the necessity of electing to some office the gentleman whose name is borne upon their social banners, hire several of those ancient omnibuses which look now so very queer when seen on the streets. These venerable stages are covered with signs bearing the proud title of the Dennis O'Dennis Association; they are decorated with Chinese lanterns, drawn by spanking eight-horse teams, and filled with enthusiastic connoisseurs of politics and clams. The vehicles, musical with sleigh-bells and brass bands, parade the streets, and convey the association to some point whence they reach the scene of the chowder-making. When there, Dennis O'Dennis, duly filled with pride, clams, and other good things, makes a speech. His friends and supporters, to whom he stands as a sort of political god-father, cheer and ask for more. Then certain gentlemen of the Dennis O'Dennis ward—whatever that may be—make other speeches. When mellow with chowder and enthusiasm, the association go home merrily, making the streets of New-York very musical as they wind back and are lost in the dim recesses of Mackerelville or Cow Bay. Nor does it detract from the enjoyment of the festive company to know that the total cost of the entertainment is charged to the account of Mr. O'Dennis' campaign expenses.

Very different from this is the political clam-bake of New-England. Not that the chowder, by itself, is to be despised. So great a statesman as DANIEL WEBSTER did not think it beneath his dignity to give instructions in the art of chowder-making, and his recipe for concocting that noble dish is, we venture to say, quite as well known in Massachusetts as his famous speech on Bunker Hill. But the political gatherings on the shores of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts, at which the clam is baked and eaten, is broader, freer, and more generous than the petty club-feasts of New-York Democratic politicians. Speakers and voters, with wives and children, are gathered in from great distances. The superheated stones on the sea beach, after due preparation, are heaped with layers of green corn, sweet potatoes, chickens, sucking pigs, and various other products of farm and garden; but the solid substratum of all is the clam—hard-shelled, blue in color, indigestible, and meditative as to his nativity and ultimate destiny. Over this mass is spread damp sea-weed to produce steam, and over all is fixed a canvas cover. When the heap is cooked and disinterred, the orgies begin. And when hunger is more than appeased, and everybody is full, the band begins to play. After that the orators make speeches; and as it was for this that the clam-bake was invented, all that has gone before is but a mere overture.

It is thought that the feast of clams is specially necessary to a Summer political campaign. In New-England, people travel many miles to get at the sea and a political clam-bake. In New-Hampshire, where the want of an outlet was severely felt, special provision was made for this very purpose by allowing the Granite State a narrow passage to the sea between Maine and Massachusetts. A glance at the map will show that this curious concession was made for the purpose of that institution for which every son of WEBSTER'S State is ready to die—the clam-bake of domestic politics. A comic poet has remarked of the clam that its case is exceeding hard. Torn from its silent bed to disturb the stomach of a noisy politician, there seems to be some mysterious law of compensation by which such extremes are brought together. Noise and silence, activity and calm—never were more diverse qualities combined than when the politician swallows the clam. But hard as is the case of this much-sought-for bivalve, the problem of its real relation to American politics is still harder of solution. How far nations and races are affected by their diet we are just beginning to learn. How far the clam enters into questions of protective tariff, contraction, and human liberty, we may in time discover.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

The narrow escape of the *Moravian* and the *State of Virginia*, and the loss of the *Mendota* and the *Equinox* on the Western lakes, naturally invite renewed attention to the means of securing safety at sea. At present these consist, so far as ocean steamers are concerned, chiefly of life-boats that cannot be launched without swamping, and water-tight compartments that usually have doors cut through them. To these certain enthusiastic people insist that the Boyton life-dress can easily be added. There is no doubt that the life-dress in question is an excellent thing for a person to wear who wants to swim across the British Channel. As there is not, however, any general demand on the part of the public for facilities for performing that feat, the uses of the Boyton life-dress are limited. Of course, if the passengers on board an ocean steamer should put on the Boyton armor before the vessel left her dock and never take it off again for a single moment until they reached their port of destination, they would be able, in case the steamer sunk, to keep themselves afloat for a few hours, and, provided another vessel happened to sight them, they would have a chance of being picked up and saved from drowning. Most people, however, would prefer the chance of drowning to the certainty of making themselves hot and ridiculous by constantly wearing an inflated india-rubber dress. To suppose that in case of a sudden accident, any large number of passengers would have sufficient coolness and sufficient time to put on the Boyton dress would be to completely ignore the history of most of the disasters to ocean steamers. It might be well enough for steam-ship companies to supply their passengers with Boyton dresses; and it might also be a good thing if they would make their state-rooms large enough to permit of the easy swinging of an average-sized cat. It is true that passengers, as a rule, do not want to swing cats, but still there is occasionally to be met a man who would be better contented were he sure that if, should he feel a sudden impulse to swing a cat, and should accordingly order the steward to bring one, he could swing it with a fair degree of comfort. In like manner there may be an occasional nervous person who would feel more easy in his mind if he knew that a life-preserving dress hung on a hook in his state-room. Still, neither the dress nor the opportunity for feline oscillation would be of any practical use in case the steamer struck an iceberg, and went down with the promptness characteristic of iron ships.

It has been more than once suggested that the true way in which to prevent the wholesale drowning of steam-ship passengers would be to separate the freight from the passenger business, and to build passenger steamers with so large a quantity of water-tight compartments as to render it possible for a vessel so built to be completely cut in two by a collision, and yet for each half to remain buoyant. It would not be rash to predict that ultimately the problem of how to insure the safety of steamer passengers would be solved in precisely this way. Already we have introduced the principle of water-tight compartments, and already we have begun to recognize that freight steamers and passenger steamers belong to two different classes. We have fast steamers which charge high rates for passengers, and slower steamers which carry passengers cheaply, but which are intended chiefly for freight. Further progress in the same direction would naturally give us steamers built with a multitude of small water-tight cells with wooden bulk-heads, and intended solely to carry mails and passengers, and steamers meant only for the freight business, and hence built with a view to a large carrying capacity, instead of being filled up with an enormous mass of overgrown machinery. The former could be built to make the passage in a much shorter time than our fastest steamers now require, and there is no doubt that, in view of their speed and safety, they could charge sufficiently high rates of passage to make them profitable.

Ship-builders learn slowly. They learned a dozen years ago that six water-tight bulk-heads increase the safety of a ship. They have not yet found out that by increasing the number of bulk-heads absolute safety from all accidents except that of striking on a rocky coast in a heavy sea can be assured. A single water-tight compartment saved the *Moravian* and the *State of Virginia*. A multiplicity of water-tight compartments would probably have kept the wrecks of the *Atlantic* and the *Schiller* from sinking with their hundreds of passengers, and would, to a certainty, have saved the *Pacific*, the *City of Glasgow*, the *City of Boston*, and the *Ismailia*.

EXPLOSIVE TEETH.

The recent explosion in Newark has made many people aware for the first time of the existence of celluloid. That pleasing compound, which presents itself to the ordinary eye in the guise of a white substance somewhat resembling ivory, is said to be composed of gun-cotton, camphor, and a number of other articles which even the most sanguine and visionary elephant would never dream of attempting to convert into ivory. Nevertheless, after the manufacturer of celluloid has subjected his gun-cotton to the action of camphor, and, say laudanum, rhubarb, nitro-glycerine, and a few other medicinal and explosive substances, the result is an imitation of ivory which is said to be regarded as a very good imitation by those persons who think that it closely resembles ivory.

Now that a celluloid factory has blown up, it is a matter of a good deal of interest to persons possessed of celluloid hair-brushes and billiard-balls to know whether those articles will explode. The hair-brush is a favorite tool of ladies who desire to drive nails into the wall, and who cannot remember where they last laid away the hammer; but surely a hair-brush which is liable to explode on sharply striking a nail, and to blow the fair hammerer out of the window, is to be regarded with grave suspicion. No man can play billiards with any real satisfaction, if he knows that the billiard-balls may at any moment explode in a series of three closely-connected explosions, thereby spoiling a promising run, and burying the players under the wreck of table and cues. Still worse would be the fate of a possessor of a set of celluloid teeth who should, in a moment of forgetfulness, insert the lighted end of his cigar into his mouth. The scene that would follow would make men and angels weep, with the single exception of the late Mr. TRASK, who, though he may be in other respects an excellent angel, must have greatly changed if he could witness the explosion of a smoker's entire set of teeth without instantly playing a joyful and triumphant air upon his harp.

It is only fulfilling a charitable duty to inform the possessors of celluloid teeth and brushes that they are safe from the danger of actual explosion. Nevertheless, it is asserted that celluloid will take fire with the utmost ease, and, having taken fire, will burn with great rapidity, giving off meanwhile a highly inflammable gas. If you bring your celluloid hair-brush in contact with the gas-light, it will only be necessary to drop it promptly in the water-jug and rush out into the open air. If you set your celluloid teeth on fire, the Fire Department should be instantly summoned, and in the meantime the mouth and nostrils should be hermetically sealed, as are the hatchways of a burning ship—for the double purpose of keeping out the air and keeping in the inflammable gas. If these precautionary measures are kept in mind, it may be quite possible to use celluloid brushes and billiard-balls and teeth without any very great danger. At any rate, it is a comfort to know that celluloid will not explode, and that a man can go to bed with a serene confidence that his teeth will not go off in the middle of the night with a tremendous concussion, and without even giving the knowledge—held by most people to be so thoroughly satisfactory—of what it was that killed him.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFFAIRS AT THE PARK THEATRE.

There was no performance at the Park Theatre last evening, and it was whispered that the house had been placed in the hands of the Sheriff. It was therefore supposed that the season had come to an abrupt termination; but, at a later hour, the prospects brightened under the genial influence of the following letter from Mr. William Stuart:

PARK THEATRE, Wednesday Night.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to say that proceedings arising out of law-suits connected with the theatre prevented the Park Theatre from opening this evening. It was a matter with which Mr. and Mrs. Florence were wholly unconnected, and which belonged exclusively to me. Performances will, of course, be resumed this (Thursday) evening. Your obedient servant, W. STUART.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The concert to-night is to be the last of the season, and the performance will be for the benefit of Mr. Thomas. The programme is as follows: A suite No. 3 in D, Bach; symphony in G, Haydn; "Zauberfloete" overture, Masonic funeral music and concerto for flute and harp, (first movement,) Mozart; "Sonata Appassionata," (Master Liebling, pianist,) Beethoven; Fifth Symphony, Beethoven. During the series of performances just closed Mr. Thomas' forces have done an immense quantity of work. No less than eighty overtures, thirty-five symphonies, "symphonic poems," and suites, and upward of 100 miscellaneous compositions have been rendered at the Garden during the Summer months, and many of these have then had their first hearing in this country. We wish we could find room for the répertorie thus constituted, but a mere mention of the number of the pieces and a record of the fact that music of the highest order only has been interpreted, will afford some idea of the magnitude of the achievement. This evening's concert will prove, we trust, by the presence of an overflowing audience, that Mr. Thomas' labors are felt to be worthy of a substantial reward.

THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—Late reports received at St. John, N. F., from Labrador are very favorable, the fisheries having improved greatly. Advice from Bona Vista Bay, Newfoundland, are unfavorable. The fisheries were poor, and there has been a heavy destruction of property by fire on Nichols Island and in the neighborhood of Bona Vista.

THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 15.—The Dominion Rifle Association Prize Meeting was brought to a close Monday evening. The following eighteen, who made the highest scores in the second stage at the Wimbledon match, with one man each for the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, provided they make the necessary number of points, will be the Canadian Wimbledon Eighteen for 1875: Sergt. T. Corbin, Sixty-third; Corp. Mitchell, Thirteenth; Sergt. Sutherland, G. G. F.; G. B. Crome, Wellington Field Battery; Lieut. Cole, Forty-second; Private Ross, Prince of Wales Rifles; Lieut. Johnston, Seventy-first; Private Turnbull, Prince of Wales Rifles; Sergt. Mitchell, Thirteenth; Lieut. Wright, Fiftieth; Lieut. Barnhill, Seventy-eighth; Sergt. Flynn, Tenth Royals; Assistant Surgeon Macdonald, Wellington Field Battery; Color Sergt. Cleveland, Fifty-fourth; Corp. Langstrath, Eighth; Lieut. Fitch, Seventy-eighth; Capt. Mason, Thirteenth; Corp. Baillie, Tenth.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes declines the invitation to preside over the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

The Albany *Argus* calls Speaker Blaine the most prominent and popular Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believes that the Maine election has killed him off.

The call for a constitutional convention in Kentucky was defeated at the August election. The affirmative votes of a majority of all the qualified voters was requisite, and only 85,466 in a total of 288,316 voted in its favor.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Chronicle* accuses one of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention with going to Erie as "a double-barreled financier," having soft-money resolutions in one pocket and hard-money ones in the other.

Let Perkins be long remembered! Perkins is a town in Maine. A year ago Perkins returned thirteen Republican and three Democratic votes. This year there are twenty-two Republican votes, and only one Democratic vote.

The Troy *Press* says that Clarkson N. Potter declines to be the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and adds: "Mr. Potter is fairly on the way to the Governorship and the Presidency, and he does well to rely on his Congressional record rather than to dip into State politics, where he could not win brighter laurels than he is now wearing."

A saloon-keeper near New-Orleans refused to supply Mr. Peter G. Desloude, the colored Secretary of State of Louisiana, with soda-water for himself and wife, and consequently Mr. Desloude has sued the saloon-keeper for $10,000 damages, on the ground that the refusal was of a nature to cause them great mental uneasiness, and was a public insult.

The "Reform Administration" of Wisconsin is exciting suspicion. There have been grave doubts of the honesty of its management of the Treasury agency, and the officials absolutely refuse to permit any examination of their books. The Secretary of State says that the records of that office are not open to the public, and that no person but the Governor has the right to inspect them.

Gen. Butler has declined the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, of New-Haven, Conn., to address it on the currency, but avails himself of the opportunity to say that he believes that a currency that was good enough to pay soldiers for their blood and limbs during the war, and to sustain the widows who were made so by their husbands' loss in that war, is quite good enough for the rest of the people, especially the bankers.

Thus the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* puts it: "The reverses of last Fall stimulated to the keenest degree the long-deferred hopes of the Maine Democracy, and their fellows in other States, appreciating—as we have sought to arouse our people to appreciate—the importance of our election in its effects abroad have furnished money and means for a secret but thorough canvass of the State, which has dragged out the very skeletons of the body politic to swell the Democratic vote."

The Albany *Evening Journal* prints an extract from a private letter from Senator Fenton. He says: "I am gratified that the Saratoga Convention so frankly met the important issues which are now engaging the public attention. The acceptable platform which it adopted was supplemented by an unusually excellent ticket, and, in view of the disappearance of causes of difference heretofore existing, and the natural agreement upon the newer questions which are now becoming paramount, I doubt not that the Liberal Republicans and Independents will generally approve of its action."

Referring to the decreased Republican majority in Maine the Lewiston *Journal*, edited by Gov. Dingley, says: "The Democratic vote was out in full numbers; the Republican vote, although better organized than the Democrats, has declined to come out to a large extent. The liquor question may have helped the Democratic vote in Bangor, and one or two other places, but so far as we have observed this question has not influenced voters to any appreciable extent one way or the other. Unquestionably the business depression has had something to do with it—probably more than anything else."

Hon. John B. D. Cogswell addressed a large Republican meeting in Provincetown, Mass., on Tuesday night. In beginning, he defended President Grant from his calumniators, while admitting that he had committed some errors through faults of education, not of heart or mind. He then reviewed the course of the Republican Party from the beginning, and denounced the Democratic Party for its systematic opposition to all that has been wise in the last twenty years. He also showed the evils which have resulted in other countries from inflation, and which will come about in this country in the event of the triumph of the inflationists.

A Philadelphia letter to the Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "Our vote cannot as yet be predicted with any certainty, but I have heard no estimate from either party which does not place Hartranft's majority very considerably in advance of 10,000—in some instances giving as high as 30,000. From the eastern counties may pretty certainly be expected the old-fashioned vote, with slight personal gains for Hartranft on his three years' record. The interest of the campaign continues in the west—there the battle is to be fought and won." The *Gazette* says that the letter was based upon a thorough knowledge of the politics of the State, and written by a Liberal Republican.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

THE INVESTIGATION OF ITS AFFAIRS NEARLY COMPLETED—A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The Syndicate of the Bank of California have very nearly completed the work of investigating the affairs of that institution, and are now engaged more especially in measures of organization with a view to resumption. There are still some matters requiring further examination, but they are not of sufficient importance to affect the general result. On account of the favorable responses of the creditors as to giving such time for the settlement of their claims as will enable the bank to realize on its assets on favorable terms, it is quite probable that the assets will be found sufficient to discharge the indebtedness, and, perhaps, pay twenty per cent., or $1,000,000, to the stockholders.

The confidence felt by the people at large in the gentlemen composing the Syndicate, has gone far to bring about this comparatively prosperous state of affairs, and has prevented such an onslaught upon the resources of the bank as would have resulted in a disastrous sacrifice of the assets, and a loss of several millions to the depositors. The outlook now is very encouraging, and it is believed that, with the opening of the Bank of Nevada and renewal of the Bank of California, local money affairs will be on an easier basis than for a long time previous. Stocks are stiff on the street this morning. Transactions were made in California at 59.25, Ophir went to 50, Best & Belcher sold at 42.50, and Mexican at 19. The brokers generally predict a good market on the opening of the big boards, and are in the best of spirits.

The effort made at the Pacific Exchange yesterday to resume business found but few friends in the San Francisco Stock Board. Although it is well understood that members of both the big boards are working indirectly through the little board, no formal resumption of business by either of the big boards is probable until the opening of the Bank of California and the Bank of Nevada.

SALE OF THE ASSAYING AND REFINING WORKS FORMERLY UNDER CONTROL OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA—OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The sale of the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works, also the acid works under the same management, was to-day consummated, the purchasers being Flood & O'Brien. These works have been largely under the control of the Bank of California for some time, and have been supplying the mint with fine bullion for several years. The National Gold Bank and Trust Company had $150,000 coin transferred to-day through the office of the Sub-Treasurer. Considerable amounts are reported to have arrived, or are close at hand, from New-York on the Bank of California and the Hibernia Bank.

There was a marked improvement in mining stocks to-day, both in the volume of business and the prices realized. There is only one board in session, but the increased business of the California Board will hurry up the opening of the other boards, which now expect to resume in two weeks. A small lot of Consolidated Virginia sold this morning at 280. Savage and Yellow Jacket each rose $7 50; Chollar Potosi, $7; Best & Belcher, $3; California, $2 50; Crown Point and Mexican each $2; Union Consolidated, $1 50; Gould & Curry, Imperial, and Julia Consolidated each $1. There was a slight advance in nearly all the other descriptions called.

THE LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION.

DISCUSSION OF MEANS TO ADVANCE THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE—THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The National Association of Lumbermen met for the second day's session this morning. The Chairman of the Committee on New Business, Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, made a report recommending several topics for discussion during the coming sessions. The report favors the gathering of statistics for the consideration of the demand and supply question and of the insurance question, urges local organizations at all available points, and a proper classification and grading of lumber which can be easily understood all over the country.

Mr. John McGraw, of New-York, being called upon, made some remarks on the depletion of pine forests, giving his experience in the pineries of Pennsylvania, where, he said, in a few years he had seen timber lands appreciate in value from $3 to $50 per acre.

Mr. Pearson, of Chicago, followed. He represented the absolute necessity of gathering reliable statistics for the use of the fraternity; believed the figures that would be compiled would astonish the lumbermen themselves, and do more toward checking an excessive supply than all the talking and organization that could be done.

Mr. John Charles, of Tonawanda, Canada, gave a sketch of the lumber supply of Canada, which, he said, is much less than is generally supposed. The pine is rapidly being destroyed there as in the United States. Manufacturers realize little more than a bare living from the immense destruction of pine.

Mr. Chatterton presented to the Secretary the statistics of the lumber business of Tonawanda.

Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, expressed the belief that within fifteen years the lower peninsula of Michigan would cease to be an important lumber region. Wisconsin contains two-thirds of the pine east of the Rocky Mountains. The quantity there is much overestimated. Mr. Sage then took up the question of reciprocity with Canada, and what he called the wise selfishness of desiring to keep out Canadian products. He said times change, however, and by and by Chicago will want the Canada lumber free of duty. He made a brief review of the lumber trade in the United States since 1850. From that date till 1873 the business had been remarkably successful. In 1873 it became evident that there was an over-supply for the first time, and this glut had continued to the present time, and now it is the part of wisdom for the owners to contract the supply and demand fair prices for what is put on the market.

Hon. William Wilson, of the Chippewa District, believed pine was being cut too fast and sold too cheaply, though he would say they did not make living prices out of it in his district.

The report was then taken up, and, after a short discussion of the various sections, they were all adopted and the report was adopted as a whole.

Mr. Sage offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to draft a bill for the protection of timber lands, which should be presented to the Legislatures of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan for passage. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Sage, Price, and Carpenter were appointed such committee. A letter was read from the management of the Exposition inviting the members of the association to visit the Exposition at any time they may wish. The invitation was accepted, and 8 o'clock this evening was the hour designated for attending.

W. Bates, of Michigan, offered a resolution to the effect that the Secretary be instructed to furnish statistical information to the *Lumberman's Gazette* and *North-western Lumberman* for publication. Mr. Price of Wisconsin, offered an amendment to this resolution, that information in possession of the Secretary be only given for publication by order of the Board of Directors. Debate here ensued as to whether information should be given for publication by the Secretary, or, whether it should first pass through the hands of the Board of Directors. The resolution of Mr. Bates, with Mr. Price's amendment, was, however, finally carried.

The following committee was then appointed for the inspection of lumber in the different States: Hawley, of Maryland; Becker, of Missouri; Estabrook, of Michigan; Young, of Iowa, and Van Schaick, of Illinois.

It was then moved and carried that a committee consisting of one member from each State be appointed to nominate officers of the association.

The association adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the afternoon they took their proposed trip up the river, and visited the lumber yards of this city.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 16—1 A. M.—The cyclone which was in the Gulf this morning has moved to the north-westward, and is now central near Galveston; generally cloudy weather and rain are reported from the districts north of the Ohio Valley, the south-west, and north-west, New-England, and the Middle States. The barometer has fallen and temperature risen east of the Mississippi; the temperature is lowest in the extreme North-west, where the barometer has risen, with northerly winds. The Mississippi River has risen seven inches at Dubuque, six inches at Cairo, and eighteen inches at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lakes, generally cloudy weather, and light rain, north-east to south-east winds, and no decided change in temperature or barometer during the day, followed by cooler weather in the lower lake region.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cooler, generally cloudy weather, and rain, with north-easterly to north-westerly winds, increasing in force, and slowly rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States partly cloudy or clear and warm weather with southerly winds; and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, generally cloudy and warm weather, with northerly to easterly winds, increasing in force, falling barometer, and rain.

The storm in the West Gulf States will probably be felt in the districts of Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valley during Thursday night or Friday.

Cautionary signals continue at Mobile and New-Orleans.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	67°	66°	3:30 P. M.	79°	76°
6 A. M.	66°	65°	6 P. M.	74°	71°
9 A. M.	72°	68°	9 P. M.	72°	69°
12 M.	76°	72°	12 P. M.	71°	67°

Average temperature yesterday 69¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 72⅛°

THE MENDOTA DISASTER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The bark Naiad has arrived here, having picked up both William Crosthwaite, as already reported, and the second engineer of the Mendota. The steward, who was on the same piece of wreck with the engineer for a long time, finally became crazy and died. The first watchman was washed away while the engineer was asleep. The total number now known to be saved is nine.

DR. HELMBOLD'S CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—H. T. Helmbold's counsel deposited with the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day the amount of his client's board bill at the Ocean House, Newport, and telegraphed to that effect, and for Dr. Helmbold's release. He (the counsel) denounces the imprisonment of the doctor as an outrage.

WILLIAM C. RALSTON.

AN HONORED NAME IN CALIFORNIA.

HIS COURSE DEFENDED—HE WAS THE SOUL OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE COAST—HIS SCHEMES GRAND BUT SUCCESS CERTAIN—REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATIONS AT HIS FUNERAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1875.

The excitement of the past ten days having at last been succeeded by a calmer and more reasonable state of things, clearer opinion can be formed of the situation, and one can write of it all with more certainty than while the air was filled with the wildest rumors and the community was wild with excitement.

From the telegraph and from the newspapers you will have learned the main facts and features of the suspension of the Bank of California and of the lamentable death of its President, Mr. William C. Ralston, under circumstances most painful and calculated to give coloring to many of the wild rumors of defalcation, &c.

Without going into unnecessary details, the simple facts of the case are that Mr. Ralston, in his enterprise and big-heartedness, had gone beyond the bounds of prudence in his desire to aid and foster legitimate local manufacturing interests. He had aided them in the start, and when, subsequently, they required still more aid and must have it or go under, and when those abundantly able in means but devoid of patriotism and enterprise said to him Let them go under, and refused to assist, his sense of honor forbade that, and his pride and judgment being at stake he determined to make them a success, and continued to foster and extend a helping hand until he found himself involved beyond the bounds of prudence. Still, he held on hoping to bring things into shape to keep those enterprises going, knowing they were bound to succeed eventually and come out all right. Several of his pet enterprises, particularly manufactories employing hundreds of men, and on which thousands depended for support, were just beginning to pay. He said, Now that I have carried them through their darkest days to success and where there is no risk, let the public step forward and relieve me. If he had been let alone four months it would nearly all have come back to him, and every dollar have been restored. The impression seems to be that he appropriated the funds of the bank to his own use. This is not so—the only grounds for that assertion being that he overdrew his account; and the way that came about was this: When the Directors found fault with his advancing to the manufactories that I refer to, he assumed the indebtedness and transferred the load to himself. In fact they forced him to do so, and he had his own account charged with these several amounts. I happen to know that every dollar of the amount he is charged with as having used for his own purposes and benefit was represented by these manufactories, and their notes and collaterals were held, either by him or the bank; and where held by him his own personal collaterals were put up in place. And, moreover, he was realizing as rapidly as possible from various sources, to make good and pay into the bank every dollar charged up to him, and had he been let alone four months he would not have owed the bank one dollar. Had he listened to the advice of his friends (!) he would have put out the red flag and have sold out long ago every enterprise he had so fostered, and have realized, and never known what it was to be cramped. He knew this would be an acknowledgment that he had been wrong in trying to build up the manufacturing interests of the State—had made a mistake. He knew that he had not, as the general benefit would prove when they became a success. Again, he thought of the hundreds of poor mechanics and operatives that would be thrown out of employment—the suffering consequent—and so he shouldered the load, and staggered under it, with no helping hand, no friendly smile of encouragement, solitary and alone—standing up against the advice of friends and sneers of those who never contributed a dollar to any enterprise in the State. It swept him down, and he died, carried under by the load that in his noble nature and big-heartedness he was carrying for others, without pay and without price, for he never sought to make a dollar himself from this source—never did, and knew he never would—not even the interest on his money.

All of these institutions that he built up and kept above water are now beginning to pay; they have overcome the first difficulties, and have gathered headway, and there is not one that would not have come out ahead and proved successful, and that will not even now if let alone. He saw further ahead than those who tried to dissuade him—saw that the growing prosperity of the State would soon enable them to float without his further assistance, and then swim. It was ebb-tide with them in the beginning, but it had begun to flow, and they to float with it. There is not a legitimate enterprise afloat in this State that is not directly or indirectly indebted to W. C. Ralston for its existence, and so on down to the smallest business. As an instance, when the question of locks for the Palace Hotel was under discussion, one day a very plain, common-looking man presented himself, and asked if he was addressing Mr. Ralston, and, being answered in the affirmative, said: "I hear you want locks for the hotel. I am a locksmith and can make them for you." Mr. Ralston, looking up, said in his quick, sharp way: "I want 4,000 locks, no two alike; no one key to open another lock, and three extra keys for each lock—16,000 in all—and I want them in three months." "All right; I can do the job." "Have you any means to carry out the contract?" "Not a cent." "Then how do you expect to be able to take it?" "I expect you to lend me the money." Mr. Ralston looked at the man, gave him one searching glance, and seeing in him the right stuff, said: "All right, I'll do it. Come here to-morrow morning, sign the contract, and get the money." The man carried out the contract to the letter. Mr. Ralston seldom mistook his man, and he always liked the man best who, if he differed with him, stood up stoutly and maintained his opinion. He hated sycophants and people that always agreed with him from motives of policy.

THE FIDELITY OF HIS FRIENDS.

The loss this community has sustained in the death of William C. Ralston none yet fully realizes. We have not begun to feel it yet, it is too soon. We shall, however, and that loss will not be confined to any special class; it will be felt quite as much in the humbler circles as in the highest, for there was no rank that has not been been benefited by his enterprise and spirit of progress. As you will see by the accounts of the obsequies, no man ever called forth such a general expression of sorrow and grief. The whole community by general consent suspended all business from the afternoon of his death until he was buried, and not even yet has the cloud of gloom passed away. The decorations and symbols of mourning still remain on many of the buildings, and it seems to be a grief that the community cannot easily recover from. The event called forth many demonstrations of regard, and among his more immediate friends and associates I never saw such an exhibition of devotion and unselfishness. As an instance, James R. Keene, a well-known broker, seeing that something was wrong, stepped into the bank the day it closed doors, and going up to Mr. Ralston said, "Old boy, do you want any help? if you do say so, every dollar is at your service." The day after the failure he again went in to see him and said, "Never mind, old fellow, we will have you on your pins again all right." He then offered to raise all the money necessary to start a new bank, or carry the old one through. It was no idle boast either, for when he talks he means business, for he can draw his check for the entire capital of two or three ordinary banks. There are other individual instances of noble-heartedness that deserve mention. I will instance Mr. Sharon, our Senator, who was associated with Mr. Ralston in various enterprises, and particularly the Palace Hotel. Mr. Sharon has always been considered a cold, cynical, impassive man, with little sympathy and no great warmth or friendship for any man, exacting and severe, but he has developed traits of character in this excitement that place him in the front rank of all that is liberal, generous, unselfish, and noble. He has stood forth prominent and earnest in his defense. He was the first to step forward with offers of pecuniary assistance. To his untiring energy and unselfish efforts the public are largely indebted for the restoration of the Bank of California, he having headed the list with a subscription of a million of dollars. D. O. Mills has seconded him nobly in the good cause, and others followed. The amount of six millions was subscribed in one day, and the sum is being constantly augmented, and will probably reach ten millions by the time the bank is ready to open its doors. It will start with a larger cash capital than it has ever had, and, with good management, will soon make up all of its losses and be sounder and stancher than ever. The people have shown that the old-time spirit and enterprise is still in them, and there seems to be a determination to restore the bank to all its former prestige and glory. Many personal friends of Mr. Ralston take pride in seeing it restored, from motives of regard for him, and give material as well as moral aid.

During all this period of tribulation there has not been a single failure. By general consent a conservative policy was adopted, and no man was pressed; the usual collection day was ignored, and nobody was called upon to pay. The Board of Brokers having resolved to suspend business until such time as things generally were straightened out, there have been no stock transactions. The brokers have availed themselves of the interval to get their books written up and accounts strengthened, and when business does open they will be in splendid condition, as will the whole community. It has given time for everybody to get their affairs in order, and has suggested by the good results that there should be an annual suspension of business, say of two weeks, for this purpose and object. It would enable people to know just how they stand. Nobody feels like it during the holidays, besides that "let up" is required in addition as a relaxation.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

You will have learned the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Mr. Ralston's case, that his death was accidental—a verdict that all who knew him intimately know to be just. He never committed suicide, was not the man to do it. I have often heard him express his views on that subject, considering it cowardly, unmanly, and exhibiting a weakness that he never felt. That the excitement consequent on the action of the Directors of the bank may have been the cause is probable, but he never intended to die then, but to live and redeem his position and name, which he would have done, for William C. Ralston could have been President of a bank with a capital of $5,000,000 within forty-eight hours. I might say ten millions, so many friends had he able and glad to put him there. We have a rumor that the insurance companies East intend to resist payment of the insurance on the life of Mr. Ralston. We hope this is untrue, as it would be unwise for any company to do so if they ever expect to do any more business in California. It would make them so unpopular that they might as well make up their minds to lose the patronage of this country. Any attempt to evade payment would rouse the indignation of every man in the State.

PODGERS.

THE TURF.

THE RUNNING MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The running meeting at Fleetwood Park opened yesterday very auspiciously, as there was a large attendance of spectators, and the three contests on the programme furnished excellent sport. The first race was a handicap for all ages, dash of a mile and an eighth, which brought out the four following contestants, viz.: Mollie Darling, Camden, Coffee's b. c. by Panic, and Long Branch. The betting was as follows:

Camden	$105	$40	$60
Mollie Darling	50	50	100
Long Branch	31	13	15
Panic colt	22	16	21
Total	$208	$119	$196

They were started down the stretch and when the flag fell the Panic colt darted away with the lead, but Camden soon went to the front and at the quarter pole was a head's length in front of Mollie Darling, who was four lengths before the Panic colt, Long Branch in the rear. At the half-mile pole Camden led Mollie Darling half a length, the others several lengths behind. Climbing the hill on the lower turn Camden led a head, but on the homestretch Mollie forged to the front and won the race by half a length in 2:02¼, Camden second, six lengths before Panic colt.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and an eighth; purse, $150, of which $30 to second and $20 to third.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race was one of mile heats for all ages, with three entries, which included Nettie B., formerly Vernango, Scratch, and Lutetia H. Joe Donahue did not intend to start Scratch, as he informed the judges that he was lame, but this did not satisfy them, and they sent to Jerome Park for the horse. His leg was bandaged, and he favored it a little, but the judges determined he should start. The betting was as follows:

Nettie B	$125	$260	$100
Scratch	50	155	30
Lutetia H	19	41	20
Total	$194	$456	$150

First Heat.—Scratch took the lead and maintained it to the quarter-pole, but down the backstretch Nettie headed him and reached the half-mile pole a neck in front, Lutetia being three lengths behind. On the lower turn Nettie fell back and Lutetia closed rapidly and led Scratch a head at the three-quarters. On the homestretch she came away and won the heat by five lengths in 1:46, Scratch second a neck before Nettie B.

Second Heat.—Lutetia H. brought $170, and the field $120. Scratch jumped away with the lead, and at the quarter pole was two lengths before Lutetia H., who was a length ahead of Nettie B. At the half-mile pole he led a length, and kept to the front to the end, winning the heat by two lengths in 1:47¾—Lutetia H. second, a length before Nettie B.

Third Heat.—Scratch was the favorite two to one over Lutetia H., Nettie being sent to the stable under the rule. Scratch took the lead at the start, and was never headed, winning the heat and race by four lengths in 1:49½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages; winner of heat race at Prospects Park first day 5 pounds extra; purse $300, of which $50 to the second.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The day's sport concluded with a handicap hurdle race of a mile and a half, with the following six entries: Coronet, Cariboo, Moonstone, Busy Bee, Modoc, and Vesuvius. The betting was at the following rates:

Moonstone	$55	$125	$105
Cariboo	50	105	130
Coronet	15	40	30
Field	15	30	21
Total	$135	$300	$286

Busy Bee assumed the lead, but at the first hurdle, Cariboo was first, Busy Bee second, and Coronet third. At the stand Moonstone was ahead before Cariboo, with Busy Bee third, and Coronet fourth. Cariboo then went to the front, and led over the sixth hurdle on the homestretch, when Coronet came up, and, after an exciting finish, won the race by half a length, Cariboo second, four lengths ahead of Moonstone, who was a half a length before Busy Bee, fourth. Modoc fifth, and Vesuvius last. The time was 2:56¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, one mile and a half, over six hurdles; purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

THE PHILADELPHIAS WIN THE FIRST GAME—THE MATCH BETWEEN THE BRITISH OFFICERS AND THE CANADIANS—THE SCORES AND ANALYSES OF THE BATTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875.

To-day was the one appointed for the match between the Halifax team of British officers and the twelve selected from the principal cricket clubs of Canada, but prior to the commencement of this contest it was determined to finish the second inning of the latter team in the match with the Philadelphians. Punctually at 11 o'clock A. M. A. Greenfield and C. McLean, who took the place of Powell, went to the wicket. Meade bowled the last two balls of his unfinished over from the north end, the second of which was tipped by McLean for two, and the Meade went to bowl at the opposite end. After he had accomplished a maiden, C. Newhall commenced to bowl from the north end, and Greenfield cut the last ball of his over very prettily for 2, and after two maidens Meade, in the second ball of his over, took McLean's wicket. Four wickets for 44 runs. Armstrong, the Captain of the "Kanucks," took McLean's place, another two maidens were bowled, and Armstrong got a splendid drive to long field off for 4 off Meade, and also a poke to square leg for a single. The next ball delivered by C. Newhall Greenfield slipped into Dan Newhall's hands—five wickets for 50 runs. J. Whelan followed; Armstrong drove Newhall to the off for 3, and the second ball of Meade's next over Whelan's wicket went to grass, and Spragge, who succeeded him, had his stumps leveled by the last ball of the same over—54 runs for seven wickets. Eberts went in next, scored a single, and Armstrong got a good drive to the pavilion for a brace. In the thirteenth over Tom Hargreaves caught Armstrong at long field off—eight wickets for 57 runs. G. Hall, who succeeded him, slipped 2 off Newhall. Eberts slipped a 1, tipped a fast ball for 4, and then lost his leg-stump to Meade. Nine wickets for 68 runs. Wells, who took his place, was bowled by the second ball Meade sent him. Lang went next to the wicket. Hall hit a "sky-scraper" behind the wicket for 2, and then scored 4 off a tip, owing to an overthrow. After a little skirmishing for a few singles, Hall's wicket fell to Meade, whose magnificent bowling was a general subject of comment and commendation. This terminated the game, which was in favor of the Philadelphians by 86 runs.

BRITISH OFFICERS VS. CANADIANS.

At 1 P. M. the Canadian Team marched into the field, while two representatives of the Halifax Garrison, Lieuts. Howden and Browne went to the wickets against McLean's bowling from the north and Eberts' from the south end. The first over was a maiden; Browne then put a 2 and a single together, and Howden, who had been hurt by a ball from McLean, scored 1 and was then retired by a ball from Eberts, which curveted his leg-stump. Lieut. Davies, who followed, was caught by Armstrong, off McLean, before he scored. Two wickets for 11 runs. Lieut. Turnour reigned in his stead, managed to make 12, and, aided by Browne, ran the score up to 38 before he was caught by Lang at long field off. Lieut. Cummings went in next, and sent the first ball of Greenfield, who had been put on to bowl in place of McLean in the eighteenth over, to long leg for 4; the next ball he cut cleverly for 3, and after playing steadily for a while with Browne, was cleverly caught at point by Kearney off Eberts. Four wickets for 51 runs. Capt. Wallace went in next, and Browne sent Kearney to long field on for 4 with such determination that the dinner-bell rang applause.

Play was resumed at 2:55, the crowd of spectators having very considerably increased, the grand stand being crowded with ladies. Browne scored a single the first over, and he and Capt. Wallace put a few cleverly together, though the bowling and fielding at this epoch was simply superb. When the score stood at 66, Wallace was cleverly caught at short slip by Spragge, off Eberts. Lieut. Farmer followed, and scored a couple of singles before Browne's wicket fell to Kearney for 38 runs, magnificently earned. Six wickets for 68 runs. Capt. Taylor, who followed, soon drove Eberts to long-off for a splendid four. At this point Kearney, who had bowled twelve maidens out of sixteen overs, got off the wicket, and McLean was put on in his place. Farmer was punishing Eberts considerably, but he had a narrow escape at this point of the game, owing to McLean's "muffing" an easy high-flyer at square leg. Taylor, who was playing carefully up to his partner, made a capital drive for 3 to long off, another off McLean in the same direction for 4, and the next ball was cleverly stumped by Armstrong; 109 runs for seven wickets. St. Leger Herbert went in next, and Lang was put on to bowl in Eberts' place. He bowled 3 wides in succession, and Farmer sent his first straight ball to long off for 4. McLean took Herbert's off stump with the first ball he sent him. Lieut. Carpenter followed him, and, after Farmer had made a few singles, put a 2 to square leg, cut McLean for 3, obtained a 4, owing to an overthrow, and next ball 3, from the same cause. Greenfield then took McLean's place. After a few singles and doubles had been added to the list, Lang took Carpenter's off stump when the latter had scored 18; 144 runs for nine wickets. Lieut. Singleton then went to the bat and put a couple of singles up, and Farmer still kept adding to the score. Kearney was put on to bowl in place of Greenfield, and when Singleton began to get his hand in Lang was exchanged for Eberts at the south end. After a few more runs had been made Singleton was caught at the wicket by Armstrong off Eberts: 162 runs for ten wickets. Lieut. Tallents went in, but before he received a ball Farmer was caught at the wicket off Armstrong's bowling; he having played a beautiful inning for 44 runs.

Below are the full scores of to-day's games:

CANADIANS—SECOND INNING.

C. B. Brodie, c. and b. D. Newhall	6
G. Powell, b. Meade	21
E. Kearney, b. D. Newhall	0
A. Greenfield, c. D. Newhall, b. C. Newhall	12
C. McLean, b. Meade	3
F. W. Armstrong, c. T. Hargreaves, b. Meade	11
J. Whelan, b. Meade	0
Dr. Spragge, b. Meade	0
D. M. Eberts, b. Meade	8
G. Hall, b. Meade	10
W. Wells, b. Meade	0
J. Lang, not out	1
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 2	4
Total	76

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

CANADIAN'S—SECOND INNING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maid-ens.	Wick-ets.	Wides.	No Balls.
S. Meade	78	21	9	8	0	0
D. S. Newhall	48	30	1	2	0	0
C. A. Newhall	72	21	10	1	0	0

RESULT OF THE MATCH.

Philadelphia first inning	117
Philadelphia second inning	114—234
Canada first inning	68
Canada second inning	76—141
In favor of Philadelphia	87

HALIFAX ELEVEN—FIRST INNING.

Lieut. Howden, b. Eberts	1
Lieut. Browne, b. Kearney	38
Lieut. Davies, c. Armstrong, b. McLean	0
Lieut. Turnour, c. Lang, b. Eberts	12
Lieut. Cummings, c. Kearney, b. Eberts	7
Capt. Wallace, c. Spragge, b. Eberts	3
Lieut. Farmer, c. Armstrong, b. Kearney	44
Capt. Taylor, st. Armstrong, b. McLean	18
Lieut. Herbert, b. McLean	0
Lieut. Carpenter, b. Lang	18
Lieut. Singleton, c. Armstrong, b. Eberts	6
Lieut. Tallents, not out	0
Wides, 14; leg byes, 1; byes, 1	16
Total	162

Umpires—Messrs. Scott and Dale.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

CANADIAN TEAM VS. HALIFAX—FIRST INNING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maid-ens.	Wick-ets.	Wides.	No. Balls.
McLean	84	42	6	3	1	0
Eberts	149	49	13	5	4	0
Greenfield	40	31	0	0	0	0
Kearney	79	8	15	2	6	0
Lang	48	17	6	1	3	0

THE ROMAN WRESTLERS.

THE MATCH MADE AND ARTICLES SIGNED.

New-York sporting circles are having a genuine sensation in a contest between two of the famous Greco-Roman wrestlers, Prof. William Miller, the champion of Australia and the Pacific coast, and Mr. Andre Christol, the champion of France and Spain. Prof. Miller, since his *début* as a professional wrestler, has not met with a single defeat, and his herculean proportions fairly forbid the idea of seeing such a man stretched upon his back by another human being, but Mr. Christol, the famous "masked man," who competed with such wondrous success against all comers at the Hippodrome, Paris, during the season of 1867-8, is also claimed to be invincible in this sport, and the contest is therefore anticipated with more than ordinary interest. The exact date and place of the match will be definitely fixed at the next meeting; but, as both men are in excellent condition and eager for the fray, the date will not be later than the first week in October, and the place one of our best halls—either Irving or Tammany. At the meeting held at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, yesterday morning, the following articles of agreement were drawn up, and $100 put up as a forfeit:

Articles of agreement entered into this 15th day of September, 1875, between Prof. William Miller, champion of Australia, and Andre Christol, champion of France and Spain, to wrestle in the Greco-Roman style for the championship of America and $500 a side, (total stakes, $1,000,) the match to be decided under the following rules:

1. No hold shall be allowed lower than the waist.
2. The wrestling to be with open hands.
3. No striking, scratching, or gouging shall be allowed.
4. Clasping hands shall not be allowed. (Clasping hands means that the wrestlers shall not clasp one of their own hands within the other, nor interlace their fingers, but they are allowed to grasp their own wrist to tighten their hold around their opponent.)
5. The wrestlers must have their finger-nails cut close, and they must wrestle either in soft shoes or socks.
6. A fall shall be declared when either man has been fairly put upon his back, with two shoulders on the ground at the same time.
7. In the event of the wrestlers rolling over each other, the one whose shoulders shall touch the ground first, as under rule 6, shall be deemed to have lost one fall.
8. Fifteen minutes' rest shall be allowed between the bouts, and either man failing to appear when time is called shall be considered to have lost the match.
9. This match shall be decided by either party to this agreement winning three fair falls out of five.
10. Each wrestler shall appoint one judge; the judges in the event of a disagreement to submit the question to the referee, who shall decide between them.
11. Mr. Fred J. Engelhardt is hereby mutually agreed upon as referee, and all questions of fair hold or fair fall shall be submitted to him, and his decision shall be final and without appeal.
12. Fifty dollars a side is hereby placed in the hands of F. J. Engelhardt as a forfeit, to be transferred to the hands of the final stakeholder, who shall be chosen on Friday, Sept. 24, at 10 A. M., when the time and place of the match shall also be agreed upon, and $200 a side be put up, the remaining $250 to be posted the evening prior to the match.

THE MOHAWK DEFEATED.

A SPLENDID OCEAN YACHT RACE—COMMODORE GARNER'S MOHAWK BEATEN BY THE MADELEINE—DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

The race yesterday between the Madeleine and Mohawk excited more interest probably than any yachting event of the present season. In the case of the Madeleine there was a long and exceptionally brilliant record, while the performances of Vice Commodore Garner's new yacht were either successful in an absolute sense, or at all events full of promise. The yachts met at Cape May, and the victory went to the Madeleine on time allowance, the Mohawk, however, leading the fleet to the flag-boat. That contest had never been esteemed entirely conclusive and satisfactory, for it will be remembered that the Madeleine lost nearly fifteen minutes in crossing the line at starting when the wind was comparatively light, while that time was afterward allowed her at the finish when it was blowing fresh. Hence the race yesterday was regarded as likely to settle that contention, and so nearly all the yachtmen of the New-York squadron sailed over the course to see the issue determined. That it has been fairly determined seems to be unquestionable. The Mohawk being the larger yacht had to allow the Madeleine six minutes thirty-nine seconds, and the Madeleine, without having to take advantage of this concession, won the race. It may be urged, and doubtless with a good show of reason, that the Mohawk would have done better with more wind, but it must also be remembered that there was good average sailing weather, favorable enough to any yacht of pretension like either of those competing. The start was to have been at 10 o'clock, but it was nearer 12 when the signal was given, and some minutes after that time when the yachts crossed the line. The calm which prevailed in the morning was the cause of this delay. The interest taken in the race received a tangible illustration in the presence of such famous yachts as the America, Resolute, Rambler, Wanderer, Dreadnaught, Idler, Comet, Clio, Vesta, Estelle, Prospero, and quite a fleet of smaller craft. When the signal to start was given there was a light southerly wind and the tide was ebbing.

The first gun (a signal of preparation) was fired at 11h. 35m. 25s., and was succeded by the starting gun at 11h. 50s. 25s. The course was the usual one of the New-York Yacht Club. The yachts moved up toward the line nearly together, the Mohawk carrying an immense main club topsail, which gave her the appearance of towering above her smaller but trim and saucy rival. The Madeleine soon took a slight lead, and was first across the imaginary line between the Magic (flag-ship) and the clubhouse at Stapleton Landing. They crossed as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Madeleine	12	5	34
Mohawk	12	7	33

It was a beat out through the Narrows, and the Madeleine, after passing the line, went off on the starboard tack, and then went about inside of Fort Lafayette. Meanwhile the Mohawk had now passed the line, and was carrying a large staysail, which appeared to be used a little capriciously during the day. It was taken in before she went on the port tack. They now crossed, and the Mohawk had to go under the stern of the Madeleine. The latter was now on the starboard tack, standing for the Long Island side, while the Mohawk, on the port tack, was holding for the Staten Island shore. The Mohawk was the first to go in stays, and both were now on the same tack, the Madeleine having a considerable lead. The wind so far favored the Madeleine most, for although there was a good sailing breeze, it was not sufficient to bring out the best sailing qualities of the Mohawk. When fairly outside the Narrows the Madeleine again tacked, but instead of crossing with the Mohawk she suddenly tacked again, and after a lapse of a few minutes repeated the movement. The Mohawk also went round, and both yachts were on the port tack, the Madeleine being most to windward. The breeze had become light and uncertain, but strangely enough in the condition of weather, the Mohawk seemed to move the faster of the two. She went about off Quarantine, but failed to weather the Madeleine, and went out under her stern. The Madeleine immediately went round on her weather quarter, and the vessels were sailing almost side by side on the starboard tack. The Mohawk had again set her staysail, but it did not appear to help her particularly. The race at this stage was most interesting. The Mohawk was a little in advance as to position but slightly to leeward, while the Madeline was gradually drawing up on her weather quarter. Now one appeared to gain some advantage, then the other. The Madeleine, by the persistent way in which she held on, compelled the Mohawk to make a long reach toward the Coney Island beach, but at length the latter had got far enough ahead to go into stays. The Madeleine went round almost at the same moment, and again they were sailing side by side, the Mohawk being this time to windward. The Madeleine sailed through her lee and holding off more, went faster through the water. The Mohawk adopted different tactics, sailing a great deal more closely to the wind. The breeze, which had now freshened a little, was from the south south-east, and the yachts were making excellent speed. They, were, however, sailing in diverging lines. The Madeline was the first to go about, and the Mohawk, which was now well to windward, followed soon after. They were now sailing for the south-west spit buoy, the Madeleine all the while keeping off, and the Mohawk keeping close to the wind, a system of tactics which gave the Mohawk the advantage. She went round the buoy at 1:39:30, followed by the Madeleine at 1:41:36. When they passed the point of the Hook the Mohawk had still the advantage, going by at 1:55:10, the Madeleine passing the same point at 1:57:00. They were now going out into a seaway, and it seemed as if the larger yacht must win, but this was precisely the point where her misfortunes seemed to commence. Her club topsail was taken in as she passed the Hook, but she still carried her staysail, and it is not at all unlikely that this same staysail was responsible for carrying her away to leeward with extraordinary rapidity, perhaps too, the sea may have had something to do with it. At all events the previous sailing of the two yachts was completely reversed. The Madeleine, which in the lower bay had been falling away to leeward, now sailed close up to the wind until she had completely weathered her formidable rival. When she went round to make her stretch for the light-ship she had a long lead. She rounded at 3:23:30 followed by the Mohawk at 3:30:16. They were now running free until they reached Sandy Hook Point, after which they were close-hauled for a time. Both were sailing with immense speed, the Mohawk in the distance between the light-ship and South-west Spit Buoy gaining one minute and five seconds. The rounded the buoy as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Madeleine	4	12	19
Mohawk	4	18	00

In the free run for the flag-ship the Mohawk gained some further advantage, but the race lay with the Madeleine, without using the concession in respect to time allowance. The time arrival was:

	H.	M.	S.
Madeleine	5	28	17
Mohawk	5	33	33

The Judges of the race were Mr. W. Bend, who was on board the Madeleine, on the part of Mr. Garner, and Mr. Alexander Taylor, who represented Mr. Dickerson on the Mohawk, with Mr. E. E. Chase as umpire.

At the conclusion of the match Mr. Garner sent a challenge to the owner of the Madeleine proposing a race twenty miles to windward from the lightship and return for a sum of $3,000 a side or upward, the race to be sailed on Oct. 15. Mr. Dickerson, it is said, has declined the challenge, as his yacht has to go eastward on a cruise. After the prowess displayed by the Madeleine the desirability of a match between her and the Columbia is strongly hinted at by members of the New-York Yacht Club.

REGATTA ON OWASCO LAKE.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A large crowd witnessed the regatta at Ensenore Glen, on Owasco Lake, yesterday afternoon. The single-shell race was over a course of one mile and return, and was won by Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, the champion oarsman of the State. Time—14m. 28s. Robinson, of Union Springs, was second, and Francis, of Cornell, third. Courtney and Robinson won the double-shell race in 13m. 6s., over a course of a mile and a half and return. The prizes were in silver-ware.

THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

COMMISSIONER SMITH'S STATEMENT.

HE REPLIES AT LENGTH TO PROF. MARSH'S CHARGES—A GENERAL DENIAL—PROF MARSH'S ALLEGED DISCOURTESY—A DEFENSE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Red Cloud Commission met at 1 o'clock to-day. Senator Howe, who arrived here last night, was a member of it. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith read a statement in reply to the allegations of Prof. Marsh against him. He commences by stating that about the 20th of April last Prof. Marsh came to his office bringing packages of coffee, sugar, tobacco, and flour, which he had brought from the Red Cloud Agency, but said that he had not in any way tested these samples by comparison with supplies which were then being issued by the agent and that he did not put great confidence in Red Cloud's statement concerning samples. Prof. Marsh made no charges of fraudulent transactions on the part of Agent Saville, except in the name of Red Cloud, saying that Red Cloud claimed and repeatedly declared that his agent was cheating him. The interview with Prof. Marsh as far as the Commissioner was concerned was a pleasant one, and had been brought about because of the Commissioner's request to Prof. Marsh some time previous to observe at the agency anything deserving of attention that needed correction, and to make a note of it for the Commissioner's information. The next morning an account of this interview appeared in a New-York paper, giving an incorrect and entirely unfair version of it, which had been made the text of very severe and unjust criticisms of the Interior Department, and especially of the Commissioner's official action. In these attacks of the press great emphasis was laid upon the qualities of the supplies which, according to Red Cloud's samples, had been furnished to the Indians.

The newspaper version was so far from being true, and the criticisms and charges founded upon it so unjust, that the Commissioner was sure Prof. Marsh would be mortified by the false attitude in which he had been placed toward the Commissioner, who confidently expected, as a matter of courtesy and honor, that the Professor would at once correct them, especially in view of the fact that all the information given to the press on this subject had come exclusively from himself, and that he was known to be in intimate relations with the paper in which it appeared; but Prof. Marsh did not make any such correction; on the contrary, he allowed the continued misrepresentations, based upon an incorrect version of the matter, and especially based on the samples he had brought, to receive a very wide circulation of the press without any denial from himself. A few days afterward Prof. Marsh was invited before the Board of Indian Commissioners, to whom he gave a much more extended account of his Red Cloud observations and inferences, which resulted in the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole matter and report the facts. While the commission was being formed, Prof. Marsh was in Washington, and was present at a council held with Red Cloud and his delegates, for the special purpose of hearing what complaints he had to make respecting his supplies and his agent.

The opportunity given to that chief and his band to state their grievances was most ample. The record of the Council would show that Red Cloud's grievances, as presented in person, were not serious, and that no complaint was made by him against his agent until drawn out from him by the inquiry of Prof. Marsh, "whether he was perfectly satisfied with his agent."

Relative to the allegations of inferior supplies furnished the Red Cloud Agency, the Commissioner says that the purchases were made on contracts entered into in pursuance of bids offered, and publicly read in New-York on the 2d day of July, 1874. The award of the contracts was made in accordance with the advice of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who had before them all the bids, and upon the judgment of the inspectors of the samples, as to which offered the best values, and therefore constituted the best bids in each case for the Government to accept. The supplies were, in the judgment of the Commissioner, fully equal in grades to those in use by the great majority of the laboring people in this country, and were of the quality which ought to have been satisfactory to the Indians. The Indian Bureau took all reasonable and necessary means to protect the Government from imposition and fraud, and to secure the delivery of the proper articles for the use of the Indians. The Commissioner then states at length three charges of fraud and wrong which Prof. Marsh endeavors to fasten upon the Indian Office: First, as to shielding contractors by false statements; second, that he had been made acquainted with the wrongs at the Red Cloud Agency, but had taken no measures to prevent them; and third, of fraud or connivance with fraud in connection with the transportation service.

To these charges the Commissioner gives an emphatic denial, and shows they are not true. The Commissioner says that Prof. Marsh is entirely wrong when he imputes to him any unworthy motives for the part he had taken in relation to his complaints respecting Indian affairs. Prof. Marsh's statements and complaints were so much after the old stereotyped form with which the Commissioner had become familiar, and which every man seems to learn by heart the first day out of Cheyenne, that he did not attach much value to them, and it was therefore not unlikely that he showed the feelings which would be natural when he suspected that Prof. Marsh had come as the bearer of Red Cloud's complaints because of his belief that Red Cloud had been badly treated, and that the Indians had got the better of the Professor.

The Commissioner says he is not aware of any expression, by word or otherwise, on his part from which Prof. Marsh was entitled to infer that he desires to prevent publicity or exposure of fraud. He did charge Prof. Marsh with want of courteous and honorable treatment to him and the department, in allowing such public statements on his authority, without the slightest proof having been offered to the Commissioner or any one else to sustain them, and when he himself did not claim to know from personal observation that the statements made in connection with his name and his visit to the Red Cloud Agency and his bringing the samples to the Indian Office were true.

The Commissioner asked the commission in making up their findings on Prof. Marsh's charges to weigh well the condition of suspicion and distrust, in which the Department of the Interior had been placed. And might he not also claim the right to consider his own case, in relation to Prof. Marsh's statements. He had but one desire or ambition, as a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that was to do something to lift 270,000 people out of a barbarous and semi-barbarous condition into Christianity, civilization, and American citizenship. He knew that he despised wrong and meanness, and that in his estimation there was nothing meaner than to defraud an ignorant, wretched, or helpless man, and that no inducement could be offered to make him desire to shield from exposure and punishment any man guilty of such crime. Up to the present time he had enjoyed the reputation among a large circle of acquaintances of being an honest man. That reputation was all that he had of any value. Prof. Marsh had, in fact, though probably without intention, done all that a man in his position could do to destroy the Commissioner's name and take from him that which he prizes above all earthly things, namely, the good opinion of good men.

The Commissioner invited the attention of the commission to the provision of law defining the powers of the Board of Indian Commissioners and of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to vouchers for Indian supplies, from which it appears the Secretary has power to sustain, set aside, or modify the action of the board, and cause payment to be made or withheld as he may determine. The Commissioner, in conclusion, notices several other complaints, and also says there was no loss in receiving cattle beyond the one-twenty-fourth part provided for by the contract. On the contrary, at several agencies there was a decided increase in weight, which the cattle took on after their delivery by the contractor.

The statement of the Commissioner was ordered to be printed.

The commission will interrogate the Commissioner on the points presented, and Prof. Marsh has some questions to ask him.

The Commissioner was asked by Mr. Faulkner, of the commission, whether he knew that by the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux it was prescribed that a military officer shall inspect the supplies before they are issued at each agency.

The Commissioner replied that he did not know there was such a treaty stipulation.

The Commissioner was further asked whether there was any necessity for employing a freight contractor, to which question the Commissioner responded at some length, showing that, in his opinion, the Government is served better in that way than in any other.

The commission to-night examined Mr. Brevier, who was Indian Inspector in the section where Mr. Bosler supplied cattle. He testified among other things that Mr. Bosler discharged his obligations with fidelity, and he did not believe, from Mr. Bosler's character, that he would engage in a fraud of any kind. The commission expect to close the investigation here to-morrow or the next day.

THE VIRGINIA BANK ROBBERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Detectives Bligh and Gallagher received a dispatch this morning from Crab Orchard, stating that one of the Virginia bank robbers, supposed to belong to the Younger gang, was shot and captured at that point, and that officers are in hot pursuit of the others.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

The following is the letter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher consenting that a nolle prosequi shall be entered in the criminal suit against Francis D. Moulton:

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Aug. 30, 1875.

Winchester Britton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter commending to my attention certain considerations which incline you to relinquish the criminal suits against Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton was duly received and considered.

I think that the views which you present are sound and wise. It would seem to be axiomatic that no suit should be carried on in which neither individuals nor society can hope for benefit.

Should you in your further discretion enter a nolle prosequi, I believe all right-thinking citizens will regard your act with approbation when made aware of the reason of your decision.

I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A DECIDED improvement in treating Rupture—Elastic Truss Company's new Instrument, No. 683 Broadway, has superseded all varieties of metal trusses. Worn comfortably night and day; always retains, and soon cures Hernia.—*Advertisement.*

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Thousands of the Sick and Suffering have been made strong and healthy by the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

GIFFIN—KLOTS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, at Christ Church, Williamsburg, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, J. H. GIFFIN, Jr., to MAGGIE L., daughter of J. T. Klots, Esq., all of New-York.

LANE—MARSCHALK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, D. D., GEO. W. LANE, Jr., to SOPHIE S., daughter of the late Capt. Marschalk, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 13th of September, 1875, at Yonkers, N. Y., JOSEPH J. ANDREWS, late of Memphis, Tenn.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, Joseph B. Nones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of J. B. Nones, No. 117 West 49th st., on Friday at 9 A. M., Sept. 17, 1875.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

BARNES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, at Caldwell, N. J., DORA LEE, beloved daughter of Charles A. and Ellen J. Barnes, of Montclair, N. J., aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, F. S. Bacon, No. 232 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BLEECKER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 14th inst., ANTHONY LISPENARD BLEECKER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Friday, 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot Liberty st., 12:40 P. M.

BROWN.—On Monday, Sept. 13, at Hoboken, N. J., Mrs. JULIA A. BROWN, widow of Thomas D. Brown, and daughter of James Conway, of New-York.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Hoboken, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at 9:30 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

COOPER.—At East Orange, CATHARINE, (TAYLOR,) wife of William H. Cooper, 57 years of age.

The friends of the family and members of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, New-York City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at her late residence, Harrison st., near Central av., Brick Church Station, on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from New-York. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Friday for interment.

COOK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, HENRY C. COOK, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' English Lutheran Church, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, the 15th, WILLIAM C. COOPER, aged 30 years.

Funeral on Friday at 1 P. M. from his late residence, No. 163 East 86th st.

DARBEE.—On Monday, Sept. 13, SARAH ISABELLA, wife of William H. Darbee.

Relatives and friends, also members of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M., and DeWitt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

DUMMER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1875, PHINEAS COOK DUMMER, in the 78th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, Charles Holt Dummer, No. 223 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DE LANO.—At Charleston, S. C., Sept. 10, IRVING, only child of George W. and Mattie J. De Lano, aged 27 days.

GUION.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., Sept. 14, ELIZABETH, widow of Covington Guion, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, on Friday, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOYT.—On Monday, the 13th inst., at Lenox, Mass., RALSTON CHASE, youngest son of W. S. and Janet R. C. Hoyt, aged 1 year.

Funeral will take place to-day, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, from Christ Church, Pelham.

☞ Washington and Cincinnati papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON.—On Monday, 13th inst., JAMES HUTCHINSON, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 309 East 19th st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Paterson, N. J.

KUYPERS.—On Tuesday, Sept 14, GERARDUS A. KUYPERS, son of the late Dr. S. S. Kuypers, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 112 East 112th st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Second Street Cemetery.

LEWIS.—ANNIE, only daughter of William and Grace Lewis.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 258 Henry st., on Thursday at 2 P. M.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 13, Col. DRAKE MEAD, aged 79 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich Station on the arrival of the train that leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.

MURRAY.—Suddenly, Sept. 15, 1875, JOHN MURRAY, son of the late Alexander Murray, in his 22d year.

Funeral services Friday, 17th, at 1 P. M., at the residence of his mother, No. 297 7th av. Friends of the family, Professors, New-York College Class '73, School of Mines Class '75, are respectfully invited.

☞ Scotch and Canadian papers please copy.

NASH.—The members of the Third Corps Union are requested to meet at the banking-house of the Mutual Savings Bank, *Staats Zeitung* building, Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to take action regarding the death of our late comrade, WILLIAM H. NASH.

GEORGE H. SHARP, President.

The members of Phil Kearny Post No. 8, will meet at No. 149 Clinton st. on Friday, at 12 M., to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of our late comrade, WM. H. NASH.

Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic are invited to participate.

JAMES H. STEVENS, Commander.

WM. B. VAN HOUTEN, Adjutant.

"C" COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1875.

COMPANY ORDERS NO. 12. 1. It is with feelings of deep regret that the Commandant announces the death of ex-First Sergeant WILLIAM H. NASH.

2. The members of the company are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, in citizens' dress, dark clothes, and crape on the left arm, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M. sharp, to attend the funeral. Veterans are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Capt. CHARLES D. TOPPING.

HOWARD S. BUSH, First Sergeant.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, at Melrose, N. Y., RUTH, relict of Robert Townsend, Jr., in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures WIND COLIC, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES BY LIGHTNING DELIVERY.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be taken by the new FAST MAIL TRAINS to all parts of the Western and Southern States. IT MAY BE READ at all points along the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads ON SUNDAY, and will reach Western Towns and Cities BEFORE BREAKFAST on Monday.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday will contain extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories, and ALL THE NEWS. It will also contain the continuation of

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October is an unusually attractive number. Among its contents are:

A new poem by JEAN INGELOW, with six illustrations by SOL. EYTINGE, Jr.

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POLITICAL.

MASS-MEETING—TO SUSTAIN OHIO AND Pennsylvania on the currency question and to aid them in their efforts to rescue the country from bankruptcy, will be held under the auspices of the Legal Tender Club, at Cooper Union, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 7 o'clock. All citizens are invited to attend.

EUGENE BEEBE, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association will hold their regular meeting in their new hall, No. 352 West 35th st., THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. Speakers and music.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 15¼, spot; sales at at $1 12@$1 13⅝, October; closed at $1 12⅛, October; No. 3 do., $1 04. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Mixed, 61½c., spot; 61c. bid, September; 59¾c. bid, October; 54⅝c., November; rejected, 59¾c.@60c. Oats irregular, but in the main lower; No 2, 37¼c., spot; 36¾c.@36⅞c., September; 34⅜c. bid, October; rejected, 33c.@33¼c. Barley—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 12, spot; $1 06, October. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 76½c., cash or October. Pork strong and higher at $21 75 @ $21 80 spot; $20 45 October. Lard steady with a fair demand, at $12 87 spot; $12 90@$12 95 October. Bulk Meats dull and lower to sell; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Short Clear do., 11⅞c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 15. At the afternoon call of the Board Wheat lower at $1 14¾, September; $1 11⅞@$1 12, October. Corn lower at 59⅝c., October; 50¾c.@51c., all the year; 54c., November. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork active and higher at $21 90, cash; $21 70, October. Lard higher at $12 95, cash; $12 95@$13, October. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—Flour—Lower grades have advanced slightly owing to scarcity; Superfine Fall, $4 50@$4 60; Extra do., $4 65@$4 75; Double Extra do., $4 85@$5 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn higher for cash; easier for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 59c.@60c., cash; 58c., September; 47⅝c.@47¾c., November. Oats firm and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firmer; No. 2, 70c. Pork—Only a limited jobbing demand at $21 55@$21 75, delivered, according to quality. Lard dull; jobbing lots of prime Steam, 13c. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon easier and in good demand; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13¼c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 16½. Live Hogs easier but not quotably lower; Shippers, $7 20@$7 45; Bacon, $7 50@$7 75; Butchers, $7 80@$8 10. Cattle active; prices strong; good to choice natives, $5 25@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 25@$5; common and light, $3@$3 90; good to choice Texans, $3 80@$4 50; medium to fair, $3 25@$3 60; common, $2 85@$3 15. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,470 head Hogs, 2,530 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Lake Receipts—600 bbls. Flour; Grain, none. Railroad Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Railroad Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—71,000 bushels Wheat, 67,500 bushels Corn. To Interior Points—2,000 bushels Wheat, 13,500 bushels Corn. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour firm; 1,000 bbls. sold at unchanged rates. Wheat inactive, nominal. Corn higher, firm; sales 17,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, 67c.@68c.; 17,500 bushels do., to arrive, 67½c.@68c. Oats dull; sales, 800 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, 45c. Rye and Barley neglected. Seeds quiet; 300 bushels Timothy, $2 90@$3. Pork dull; $22 50, Heavy Mess. Lard dull, 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 19.

TOLEDO, Sept. 15.—Flour steady, with moderate demand. Wheat quiet and weak; Amber Michigan, spot and September, $1 33; October, $1 34; November, $1 38; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35; old, $1 41; No. 2 Canal Red, $1 32; old do., $1 38; No. 3 do., $1 15. Corn firm and fair demand; High Mixed, spot and September, 66c.; October, 67c.; Low Mixed, 65c.; No. 2 White, 66c.; no grade, 62½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 42c.; September, 42½c.; October, 41c.; Michigan, 42c.; Rejected, 35c. Freights—To Buffalo, quiet at 2¼c. for Corn, 2c. for Oats. Bran, $17. Receipts, 2 days—30,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, 2 days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Sugar quiet; common to choice, 8¾c.@10½c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour steady; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble do., $6@$7; Choice and Family do., $7 25@$7 75. Corn-meal dull at $3 35. Corn quiet at 85c.@90c. Oats firmer at 55c.@56c. Bran dull at $1 15. Pork dull; held at $22 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders dull at 9c., loose; 9¼c. packed. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 14¼c. Hams—Choice Sugar-cured, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard firmer; Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime, 18c.@20½c. Whisky weak; jobbing, $1 19@$1 20. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, Commercial, $5 53; do. Bank, nominal. Gold, 116½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Flour steady; sales of 1,100 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales of new No. 1 White Michigan at $1 42; old extra do. at $1 58; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn easier; sales of 4,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. Barley scarce; prime Canada, nominally $1 30; stained do., $1 20. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted; $33 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 4¾c. to New-York; Barley, 3⅜c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—676,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—9,500 bushels Barley, 158,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat firm; in fair demand; shade higher; new Red, $1 15@$1 25; new White, $1 25@$1 45. Corn quiet but steady at 69c.@73c. Oats quiet but steady at 30c.@50c. Barley and Rye quiet; unchanged. Pork firm, in fair demand; sales of City at $21 40. Lard—Steam, 12⅞c.; Country Kettle, 13c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12⅞c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13¾c. Live Hogs dull; Stockers, $6@$6 90; common light, $7@$7 50; good light, $7 60@$7 85; good Butchers, $7 90@$8; receipts, 1,390 head; shipments, 413 head. Whisky—Demand at full prices at $1 15.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 14½; September, $1 14⅝; October, $1 12⅝. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 61c. Oats steady and less firm; No. 2, September, 36½c. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 12. Rye steady; No. 1, 77c. Provisions—Prime Lard steady at 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet but steady; to Buffalo, 2¾c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The inactivity previously noticed in Wool still continues; medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine selections are in fair demand; fine Fleeces are dull and neglected, and sell at low and unsatisfactory prices; sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 44c.@46c.; Michigan and Wisconsin, 42c.@45c.; Combing and Delaine selections, 50c.@60c. for washed; 40c.@45c. for unwashed; Spring California, 21c.@36c. There is but limited inquiry for Pulled Wools, with sales of good choice Super at 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

DETROIT, Sept. 15.—Flour in fair demand and lower; White Wheat Extra, $6 60@$6 75; low grades, $4 25@$4 50. Wheat in good demand at lower rates; extra, $1 38; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½@$1 27¾, cash; $1 30, October; Amber Michigan, $1 25½. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 68c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley active and higher; State, $2 30@$2 35; No. 1 Fall, $2 25@$2 30; No. 2 do., $2@$2 10. Receipts for two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments for two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Wheat—Nothing doing; Amber, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 55@$1 60. Oats active at 49c.@53c.; sales of 3 cars No. 2 White State at 51c.; 3 cars No. 2 Mixed State at 49c.; 4 do. at 50c.; 5 cars No. 2 Western at 51c., and 1 car No. 1 Western at 53c. Barley in demand; good No. 2 Western, $1 10; Lake Shore, $1 30; No. 2 Six-rowed, $1 25. Malt unchanged. Rye unchanged; sales of 2 cars at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet, but firm, at 74⅝c.@83c. Oats quiet but firm at 40c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm; nominally unchanged. Lard—Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 15c.@15½c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 15. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin firm at $1 27½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 45.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 15.—Print Cloths steady; light demand at 5¼c. for Standard and X 64s.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 15:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 70, located on Madison avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixty-third street, for $23,000, the purchaser being John M. Pinkney.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a court decree similar to the above, under the direction of the same Referee, sold three houses and lots, namely, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.2 by 102.2, No. 208 East Eighty-second street, south side, 120.2 feet east of Third avenue, $9,115; one similar house and lot, No. 210 East Eighty-second street, adjoining above, $8,815, and one similar house, with lot 17 by 102.2, No. 216 East Eighty-second street, south side, 185.10 feet east of Third avenue, $9,015. The three houses were bought by Charles E. Coddington for the plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a number of plots of land located on Prescott avenue and Nichols place, a portion of the Dykman estate, adjourned to the 29th inst.; sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of one house and lot on Lexington avenue, south of Forty-seventh street, and five houses and lots on East Forty-seventh street, east of Lexington avenue, adjourned to Oct. 12; sale by R. V. Harnett of the premises No. 92 Reade street, west of Church street, adjourned sine die; sale by James M. Miller of one lot on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street, property not offered, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as noticed, are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with two lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. W. Greene, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison avenue. Also, similar sale, J. C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block of lots bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.

By R. V. Barnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown stone front house and lot, Madison av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 63d st., lot 20x70 .... $23,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 208 East 82d st., s. s., 120.2 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 16.2x102.2 9,115

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 210 East 82d st., s. s., 136.4 ft. e. of 3d av., adjoining above, lot 16.6x102.2 8,815

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 216 East 82d st., s. s., 185.10 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 17x102.2 9,015

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Maiden lane, No. 153, 20.3x62; John D. Fish to James W. Elwell	$25,000
8th st., s. s., between 5th av. and McDougall st., 25.6x100; Trustees of George P. Rogers to Jonathan H. Crane, 2 years, per year	400
39th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Magnus Weiman to Julius Beck	12,000
40th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9; Fanny Levy to Louis N. Levy; deed dated 1874	nom.
41st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x98.9; Henrietta, wife of Louis Silberstein, and Rosetta, wife of Herman Steinert, and Philip Levy to David Dinkelspiel, Edward Oppenheimer, and Henry Hyman	nom.
41st st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x98.9; Elias G. Levy to David Dinkelspiel and Edward Oppenheimer	1,500
42d st., n. s., 327.10 ft. e. of Broadway; 20x100.5; Margaret A. Frost to Mary L. Frost, ½ part	8,000
51st st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x100.5; Sylvester Murphy to David Dinkelspiel and Edward Oppenheimer	80,000
53d st., s. s., 254.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 23.10x100.5; Avenue A, e. s., 24 ft. n. of 3d st., 24x100; 5th st., s. s., 22.5 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x96.2; Ludwig H. Hasse to Ferdinand Jaeger	nom.
Same property; Ferdinand Jaeger to Johanne, wife of Ludwig H. Hasse	nom.
56th st., s. s., 177 ft. e. of 6th av.; 16x100.5; Rachel W. J., wife of George Moore to Simon Uhlman	29,000
61st st., s. s., No. 206, 17x100.5; James McGovern to Moses Michel	19,500
81st st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2; Lewis J. White to William H. Johnston and Richard E. Johnston	7,500
145th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Clifton av., 25x100; Anthony Hartman to John E. Moser	1,200
3d av., n. w. corner 82d st., 25.6x102.2; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to Patrick Corbitt	24,000
4th av., s. e. corner 64th st., 100.5x150; David Dinkelspiel and Edward Oppenheimer to Sylvester Murphy	97,500
4th av., n. e. corner 113th st., runs e. 180 ft., thence n. 110.11 ft., thence w. 75 ft., thence n. 100.11 ft. to 114th st., thence w. 105 ft. to 4th av., and thence s. 201.10 ft.; Eliza, wife of Louis Scudder to Patrick B. Bonner	45,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE MANY APPLICATIONS FROM first-class parties for renting and purchasing well-located City houses. From owners of such we should be pleased to receive full particulars, and can promise our personal attention to all business placed in our hands. Highest possible references given if required.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4TH AVS.—The location is excellent; the dwelling is a very cheerful one; the price is extremely low, the terms exceedingly accommodating; rent, $42 per month; price, $6,060; inquire further.
S. KILPATRICK,
Bull's Head Bank Building, 25th st. and 3d av.

A BEAUTIFUL FRENCH-BASEMENT house, 20 feet front, for sale on Madison av., on the hill, with or without a fine stable.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, WITH EARLY POSsession, a first-class A No. 1 built four-story high-stoop house, 25x70x100.5, located on East 48th st., close to 5th av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONLY $13,000; SEVENTY-five per cent. on mortgage; three story, 20 feet brick; house and lot; brown-stone trimmings; all improvements; possession at once.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., 43 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—THE HANDSOME four-story brown-stone house No. 27 West 45th st.; well built and arranged and has dining-room extension; lot 100.5. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, splendidly built and finished, for sale on Murray Hill; price, $40,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, situated on Park av., near 38th st.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Madison, N. J., an elegant country residence, consisting of large brick mansion, about 50x75, two stories and attic, most substantially built, and complete in all its appointments; gas and water throughout; porter's lodge, gardener's house, and farm-house; also, large carriage-house, extensive greenhouses, and conservatories, flower and vegetable gardens. The grounds comprise 71 acres, in lawns, groves of fine old forest trees, meadow, orchard, and arable land; also, two lakes, supplied with pure spring water. The location affords views of great extent and beauty, and the neighborhood is first class. See photographs.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

$11,000.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—TEN minutes' walk from Valley Station, fourteen miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, new three-story Mansard-roof house, about 38x45 feet; all improvements; lot 100x112; finest view in the country, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Newark, Orange, and surroundings; photograph at my office. S. D. MACK, 35 Union square.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUpreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, sixty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly, and parallel with said East Thirty-seventh street, one foot; thence northerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, thirty-two feet and three inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, and along said line of the block, seventeen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, 1875, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUpreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sale-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet and four inches easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, 1875, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—ELEGANT AND CONveniently-arranged private residences, location unsurpassed, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, to lease for a term of years. Apply at the office of the company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the new block, 60th st., near Madison av., to KINGMON F. PAGE.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TWENTY minutes from the Astor House, a modern three-story Mansard-roof house, well furnished; has ten rooms and every improvement; large lot, handsome garden, and splendid cellar.

Will be rented by the year for $1,100 to a responsible party with a small family.
WILLIAM MURPHY,
No. 15 Dey st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—IN WEST 45TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, and an elegant extended dining-room, 25x40; fully and handsomely furnished with expensive furniture. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY FINE CORNER FLAT TO RENT.—Nine rooms, 25 by 85, convenient to 8th av. entrance to Central Park; all improvements; steam pump supplies water to the entire buildings. Others at $70 to $55 a month; janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av.
JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house in 39th st., near 5th av.; full width, with two-story extension; has all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures and mirrors; rent, $4,000 to a private family. Principals only need apply to H. S., Box No. 3,937 New-York Post Office.

COMMAND ME TO PROCURE GOOD, trusty tenants for your stores, houses, flats, or apartments; usual commissions charged; everything done "decently and in order;" seekers of such may call. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank building, 25th st. and 3d av.

TO LEASE.—PORTCHESTER.—A FINELY-FURnished residence, with use of horse, wagons, cows, &c., at a moderate rental to a reliable party. Apply to S. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Building, 25th st. and 3d av.

A—UP-TOWN FLATS TO LET IN SUITES of eight, nine, and ten rooms; newly frescoed; in pleasantest situation. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON MADISON av., with stable attached, to rent; furnished. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FINEST FRENCH FLATS IN NEW-YORK.—Grand Circle Hotel, 59th st. and Broadway, overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; store only $30 per month.

TO LET LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—Brown-stone house No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid-transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, 690 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOUSE.—5TH AV., CORNER OF 15th st., one bachelor suite, parlor and two bedrooms, and one family suite for housekeeping.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, where owner will board the entire rent, with privilege of other boarders; 5th or Madison av. preferred; references exchanged. Address O. L. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A SECond or third floor, of seven or eight rooms, with conveniences; must be within a block of 3d av. and below 23d st. Address, stating terms, &c., J. R. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, a pleasant house, between Portchester and Stamford, but the latter place or vicinity preferred; must be near the depot; shade trees, carriage-house, and one or two acres of land desired; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 if suited, or hire a pleasant place. Address R. S. W, Room No. 4, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE in the country, with an acre or two, not to exceed $600. Address J. B., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD ON THE West side above 34th st., a three-story high-stoop house, not less than twenty feet wide. Address, stating location, &c., HOME, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MADISON.—WILLIAM FERGUSON against ALICE SMITH, EVA M. BEROUD, and JOHN W. CO.—To the above-named defendant, Alice Smith.—You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Madison on the 11th day of August, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our law office in Little Falls, Herkimer County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1875.

LINK & McEVOY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Little Falls, N. Y.
s2-law6wTh

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,
corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Stationery, blank books, and printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

PERSONAL.

ALBERT LUDEWIG, FROM NURNBERG, Bavaria, who arrived here from Bremen, in April, 1872, is requested to send us his address or call at our office within thirty days. Any information about him will be thankfully received by J. ROSENTHAL & CO., No. 412 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PULPIT SUPPLY (PRESBYTERIAN) DURing September and October. Address SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.
ART GALLERY,
No. 53 Liberty st., corner Nassau st.

By order of G. GIOVANNONI, of Florence, Italy, I will sell to the highest bidder, a large and valuable collection of CARARA and FLORENTINE MARBLE VASES, STATUARY, FIGURES; large, red antique REVOLVING COLUMNS, &c., On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 17, and 18,
AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ONE LIGHT KERSEY BLANKET, marked letter F, in 5th av., between 26th and 46th sts. The above reward will be paid at No. 104 East 27th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,
Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.
W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Rooms for coachman; five stalls; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

STABLES TO LET—EITHER SUITABLE FOR two establishments; seven stalls and nine stalls. Apply at No. 17 West 44th st., coachmen's room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,223 Broadway, are daily found the most reliable help of the City, men and women, and for any situations; references rigorously investigated. No. 1,233 Broadway.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a great number of colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st.—Competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A SCOTCH LADY, JUST ARRIVED, DEsires to act as lady's companion, housekeeper, copyist, or accountant; highest references. Address M. H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COMPANION OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young person as companion to an old lady or as seamstress in a family; has a good knowledge of dress-making and is a neat, plain sewer; City reference. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very neat and tidy; is also a good family seamstress; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or lady's maid, or would take care of a baby; can give four years' City reference. Call at No. 246 West 47th st., second floor, Room No. 12.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Christian girl, who is able and willing to make herself generally useful, or care children, sew, &c.; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITRESS.—BY a young Swedish girl, speaking good English; gives good references; will assist with the washing; neat and clean; City only. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two young women; one as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have got references. Call at No. 160 East 53d st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, tidy, competent girl; has three years' reference from her last place in the City. Call or address No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 309 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or both, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; has excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 310 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small private family; Best City reference. Call or address No. 54 University place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A chamber-maid and waitress in small family; is good seamstress; can operate on different machines; is nice sewer by hand; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 341 West 39th st., third flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good references; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 441 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as competent chamber-maid, or would take care of growing children; has three years' references. Call at No. 1,500 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 136 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small private family, best City reference. Call at No. 321 West 41st st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant American girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen until suited at No. 425 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English woman as chamber-maid and waiting, or can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would prefer the country. Call at No. 509 East 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, OR TO take Care of Children and do Plain Sewing.—Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 411 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and fine washing, or assist in waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 33d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and waiting; best City reference. Apply at No. 321 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 225 10th av., second door from 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant, middle-aged woman, highly respectable and well recommended; is a good plain family cook, and willing to assist with the washing; very pleasing disposition; agreeable, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the best reference, that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes superior bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also jellies and pastry, and will assist with the washing if required; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGlish girls; they would like situations together or separate, to do general work of a family; they are tidy and competent; one is a first-class house-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO IS A good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; and can furnish unexceptionable reference; wages, $20. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-Americain Bureau de Placement, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — TWO SISTERS, with good City reference, to do a family's work together; one a good, plain cook and laundress, makes bread, biscuits, &c.; the other an excellent chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By two young women in a private family; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, soups, bread, and pastry; the other as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; bones, lards, makes creams, jellies, bread, &c.; has City reference, and wants a responsible position which requires a really competent person to fill; wages is an object than a good place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman, who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking, boning, larding; also nice soups, desserts, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton's & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN who is an economical family cook, a good manager, and is civil with other help. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 33 West 31st st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; will do the general work of a small family; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, games, and desserts; satisfactory references given; country preferred. Call at 307 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days if not suited at No. 426 4th av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; can take entire charge of her kitchen; good City reference. Call at No. 313 West 44th st., near 8th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN A private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 171 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 349 West 40th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking thoroughly; three years' reference. Call or address for two days at No. 124 West 40th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, middle age; a steady, reliable, capable woman and excellent cook; has good references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, as cook in a private family in the City; good reference from last place, where she lived seven years. Address Cook, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; country preferred; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business; City references. Apply at No. 584 7th av., near 42d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 137 East 29th st., for two days.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT OR PASTRY cook in a boarding-house or restaurant; references given. To be seen for two days at No. 223 West 35th st.

COOK, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS COOK, washer and ironer. Call at present employer's, No. 888 6th av., corner of 50th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. — BY A Protestant, middle-aged woman; good plain cook; will assist in washing; good references. Apply for two days, at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking; is also an excellent baker; has several years' best City reference. Apply at No. 140 West 28th st., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking; best reference. Address Cook, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, and will assist with washing and ironing; is a good cook and excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A QUIET, faithful, economical woman; City or country; has best of City references. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the ice-cream saloon, between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER business; is an excellent baker and pastry maker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook; is thoroughly competent, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, competent, industrious girl as cook and laundress; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at Mme. Golard, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and family cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; would go a short distance in the country to a good place; best City references. Call at No. 342 4th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 20 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at 197 West 11th st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; City or country; best reference. Address A. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, (Protestant,) a home in a good family; can cut and fit perfectly and trim in all styles; all kinds of nice sewing. Call at No. 329 East 16th st., top floor, for four days.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO IS A perfect cutter and fitter wishes to go out by the day or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for three days No. 614 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent dress-maker and seamstress by the day or month; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; will furnish her own machine if required. Call at No. 42 West 20th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper; understands making all kinds of desserts and jellies, and is an experienced nurse. Call on or address at No. 125 West 19th st., near 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping a place for her housekeeper; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; understands good cooking. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 275 Madison av., for three days.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a capable New-England woman of some experience; good references. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as housekeeper; thoroughly capable; best reference. Call at or address 538 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman, just landed; speaks no English; is bright and intelligent, strong and healthy; can do cooking and washing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND girl, lately landed; smart, capable, and intelligent; as general servant, or up-stairs girl; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; plain cook; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 59th st.

IF FAMILIES
Returning from the country, as well as others,
Are in want of trustworthy servants
They can be suited
At CARPENTER'S old-established first-class agency,
No. 108 6th av., near 6th st.

LADY'S MAID—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls, one as lady's maid and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; both can be highly recommended by first-class families of this City. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH maid; can do dress-making and hair-dressing to perfection; has several years' references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID; speaks French and English fluently; understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Call or address Lady's Maid, No. 27 North Washington square.

LAUNDRESS OR FINE WASHING AND Chamber-work.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; understands doing up all kinds of ladies' flueries, or would take a place to do fine washing and chamber-work; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits gents' and families' washing at her own residence; understands her business in every branch; thoroughly reliable; best reference. Call at No. 111 West 30th st., rear, near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, one or two gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen. Call or address Mrs. Armstrong, No. 444 2d av., top floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN laundress; can flute, polish, and crimp; has several years' references; is steady and industrious. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 39th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's or a few gentlemen's washing; best City reference. Call or address for the week, No. 142 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 344 West 25th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES to take washing to her house and do day's work. Call at No. 216 West 29th st., room No. 13, third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st., near 2d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant as nurse and seamstress; competent to take entire charge of infant or growing children; is a neat seamstress, and will be generally useful; would not object to chamber-work; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 1,282 Brodway, entrance on 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is very fond of children; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is also a good plain seamstress, and can furnish the best reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S. C.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or either position by itself; is kind, obliging, and gets on well with children; is quick and ready with her needle; will assist with chamber-work if desired; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Address for two days, J. L., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 East 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; can give City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an invalid lady; best of physicians' and families' references. Call at No. 241 East 28th st., milk store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as child's nurse; would assist with the chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 44 Laight st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse; good references. Apply at No. 117 West 46th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By an American girl as nurse; is naturally fond of children; or will do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 74th st., third floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; would take the full charge of an infant or larger children; can take care of them in sickness; will be found faithful in all her duties; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 436 West 42d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 323 East 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 345 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWISS BONNE, speaking French, English, and German, as child's nurse; excellent City references; no objection to traveling. Call for two days at No. 341 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address E. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A competent person as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist otherwise, and sew on machine. Call at No. 568 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE woman who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine and can do all kind of fine hand-sewing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Nurse, &c.—By a neat American girl as seamstress; would do chamber-work or take care of grown children, or as waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 307 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on sewing-machines; has best recommendations. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a neat operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; neat hand sewer; best reference. Call all the week at No. 762 2d av., top bell.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Nurse.—By an American girl, very desirous of getting a situation; is most willing to do any work in a family; is good-natured. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; is a good operator; would assist with light work; good reference. Call or address No. 127 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Can operate on two machines, or would take care of a grown child and sew; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 West 44th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress or take care of an invalid lady; ten years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 947 3d av., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING English; the best references as to competency and a very good character; neat, willing, and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would help at chamber-work or as nurse and seamstress or as chamber-maid and seamstress; very neat and thoroughly competent; good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as a first-class waitress or chamber-maid; has the very best references. Call at No. 442 8th av., corner 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FITST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads and silver thoroughly; best of City reference; City or country. Call for two days at 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings of all kinds; can take a man's place; excellent City references. Apply at No. 309 West 42d st., in store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young woman as waitress; is also a good chamber-maid; will be found willing and obliging; highest references given. Call or address No. 246 East 44th st., three flights, rear.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat American young woman as waitress, or chamber-work and assist with waiting, in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist with children; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 363 1st av., third floor, front room.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Address No. 1,500 Broadway, between 44th and 45th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a gentleman's family; has good City reference. Call or address No. 353 1st av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 216 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and assist with care of children. Apply at No. 162 East 33d st.

WASHING.—TO WASH AND IRON AT HOME, OR go out by the day, cleaning, &c. Call or address No. 516 East 16th st.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man, made so by a practical experience of over twenty years in active business, an engagement with some good firm, either immediate or prospective. Address H. H., Box No. 2,875 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WELL experienced in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good careful City driver; has lived nine years in one place; has fourteen years' excellent reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and capability; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a good careful driver and vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging; eight years' City reference. Address D., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTworthy and reliable single man; understands both; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent, industrious, temperate Protestant; understands gardening, and milking, and will make himself generally useful if wanted; first-rate driver in City or country; first-class references. Address William, No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A SINGLE MAN; SCOTCH; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; willing to make himself useful; City or country; strictly temperate; first-class City references. Address B., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable young man, aged twenty-six years, who can groom and drive horses; a careful driver; also, can milk, care cattle, and do general work about a place; wages moderate; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, OF good appearance; sober, honest, and industrious; is willing and obliging, and can furnish the highest references from European and American families. Any one needing such will be satisfied by calling or addressing Stable, No. 133 West 33d st., for three days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy, competent man, who will be found willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Call or address J. M. C., No. 876 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married, and one child; City or country. Address J. W., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. M. H., No. 320 West 34th st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, highly recommended; perfectly temperate; seven years in his last place. Call at or address No. 143 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman in a private family; best of City references. Call for two days at San Francisco Stables, No. 120 West 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, single, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; can also do gardening if required; willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; City or country; best of reference. Address B. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, highly competent; will be found willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; has the highest and undoubted references from European and American families. Call or address Private Stable, No. 133 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman with three years' City reference; understands horses thoroughly and is a careful City driver; also understands plain gardening, and would make himself a generally useful man about a gentleman's place. Address C. R., No. 41 West st., Room No. 35.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a young man aged twenty-five, who thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended to any gentleman wanting a good man; is strictly sober, steady, and honest. Address A. K. Phillips, 237 Broadway, Office No. 19, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class married man; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address M. M., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, strictly temperate, industrious Protestant; first-class City and country references for honesty, capability, and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 160 East 53d st., or address Coachman.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; has six years' best City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 57 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man of good experience; in City or country, and highly recommended. Address or call, Thomas, No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant; native of Denmark; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; first-class references. Address N. Petersen, Box No. 108 Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—CITY OR COUNtry; can milk, do gardening, tend furnace, be generally useful; two years' reference from last place. Call or address B. F., No. 142 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Englishman, married, no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address T. P., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABEE YOUNG COLored man as coachman; best City reference from his last employer. Call at or address No. 129 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; competent man; twenty years' very best references. Address B. D., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

COOK.—FIRST OR SECOND COOK IN A HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house, by a thoroughly experienced Frenchman; moderate wages expected. Address H. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, (married, no family,) as farmer and gardener; understands taking care of horses, &c.; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address C. T., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; has six years' references. Call or address H. B., care A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL Scotchman; capable in all branches; best recommendations. Call or address P. Y., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A REspectable married man; wife and one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, greenhouse plants, and arranging cut flowers, and ornamenting work for weddings, balls, and parties; landscaping, and all kinds of rustic and ornamental work. Address John Dever, care of Mr. Mayo, No. 275 Broad st., New-York, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers under glass and out-door; understands the management of a gentleman's place; has four years' reference from last employer. Address J. C., No. 105 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of green-house, grapery, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country reference. Address E. D, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG practical experience in greenhouses, graperies, and laying out new places. Address, for two days, J. R., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

JOB PRINTER.—HAVING HAD TWO YEARS' experience on a newspaper, I would like to obtain employment in a job office where I can finish my trade. Any one in need of such a young man address J. G. R., No. 354 Pearl st.

NURSE.—ANY INVALID GENTLEMAN IN WANT of an experienced medical or surgical male nurse, (medical and private references) can address E., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—BY A SOBER, steady, industrious single man, (Protestant,) as porter or night watchman in any kind of business. Address W. J. W., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER, &c.—BY A SMART MAN IN A STORE or factory where an honest, sober person is wanted; willing to make himself useful; four years' reference. Address R. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO TAILORS.—SITUATION AS FOREMAN BY an experienced cutter; can influence some good trade. Address CUTTER, No. 111 Grand st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO BE GENerally useful; care of a horse, work in and around the house, garden, &c.; hotel or boarding-house; will take low wages, and try to please; best references. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; the best of satisfaction given. Address N., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, and sobriety; thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN IN a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Call on or address Mac, No. 933 Broadway, fruit store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good reference from last employer. Address A. B., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WITH best City reference. Call or address Continental Market, Nos. 1,226 and 1,228 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good plain cook; must be neat and understand her business thoroughly; also, a laundress to do the washing and chamber-work; no applications from offices entertained. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., from 9 to 12 in the morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; must be a good baker, clean, and neat; good City references required. Call at No. 38 West 38th st., this morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FRENCH OR SWISS PROTESTANT waitress; must understand her work well; good City reference required. Call at No. 38 West 38th st. this morning between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LADY'S MAID, ABLE TO make dresses, dress hair, and do up fine laces; City reference indispensable. Call at 25 West 55th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; GERMAN OR English preferred; only those with City reference may apply, between 10 and 1, at No. 5 East 38th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTESTant girl to cook, wash, and iron, and do general house-work. Apply at No. 330 West 28th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15 | ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 29
ABYSSINIA.WED., Sept. 22 | SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC...........SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN....................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.......................Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.............................Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.......................Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........................Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..................Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre.......................Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA..................Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..................THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
GREECE..................THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sept. 18, 7 A.M. | Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.
Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. | England, Oct. 9, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........................Sept. 8.
FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:
ATLAS..........................Sept. 25.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........................Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN..Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER........Sat., Sept. 25
RHEIN......Sat., Sept. 18 | SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...............................$100 gold.
Second cabin.............................60 gold.
Steerage...................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.............Saturday, Oct. 2 at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. Pennington, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO....................THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876 $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF TOKIO....................................Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $30 currency.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for above-named ports SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga. The favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta................20 00
First-class to Albany..............................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION.................................Saturday, Sept. 18
GULF STREAM...........................Wednesday, Sept. 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 2 | COLOMBO..........Oct. 30
HINDOO.............Oct. 16 | NAVARINO.........Nov. 13

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA...............Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.
ETHIOPIA............Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. George B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....................Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, Sept. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK................Thursday, Sept. 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....................Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS...........................TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY...................THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.
Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.
Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.
For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.
Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.
Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.
Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.
1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Sept. 15, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 14th..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th..	7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 15th..	3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 15th..	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th..	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16th..	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th..	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 17th....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st..	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th....	8:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 22d...	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st...	12:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 11th.	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th....	6:00 A. M.
Monday, 13th..	8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 11th..	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th..	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 12th....	3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 15th..	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th....	2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 16th.	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th...	2:00 P. M.
		Wed'day, 15th...	2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga; To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of SHEWAN & PALMER, and carried on at the People's dry-dock Pier No. 62, East River, has been dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC J. PALMER continues the business at the same place, assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to collect the assets.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.

JAMES SHEWAN,
ISAAC J. PALMER.

FURNITURE.

A VERY HANDSOME SET OF BLACK walnut dining-room furniture for sale by a family giving up housekeeping; one sideboard, dining-table, (extension,) and eight chairs covered in dark green leather, all in perfect order, and used but a short time. Apply at Room No. 3, second floor, No. 170 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY, NO. 175 WEST 45TH ST.—Second floor to let, with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged; house and table first class.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY HAVING AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, three rooms, wishes to let the same to a family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, with or without board; the house is centrally situated; no one need apply except those willing to pay for a good table and good attendance. Address N., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with back parlor on first floor; private table if desired; for family of adults; no other boarders; location near Windsor; references exchanged. Address Owner, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOM.—TO LET WITHOUT BOARD, a large handsome room; second floor, front, in private brown-stone house No. 321 East 17th st., opposite Stuyvesant Park, to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; no other boarders; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will rent a suite of rooms on second floor, together or separately; private table if desired; house and appointments first class; references exchanged. Apply at No. 41 East 22d st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, one large double room and large hall room adjoining, with bath room and ample closet room, on second floor, front; southern exposure. Apply at No. 55 East 9th st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting Broadway; third story fronting 5th av.; with or without private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor, without board, to gentlemen; will be let together or separate; convenient to 8th av., Bleecker st., and Elevated Railroads. Apply at No. 61 Jane st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a very pleasant, well-furnished room, with gas and privilege of bath; private family; No. 115 East 10th st. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 198 Chatham square.

NO. 13 PARK AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—Handsomely-furnished, large second-story front room, with alcove, for gentleman or gentleman and wife, also one or two other rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 330 WEST 33D ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM Elevated Railroad station; a private family offer choice of handsomely and newly furnished rooms, with breakfast, if desired; house has all modern improvements; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE suites, consisting of three light, large, and handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN HOME FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, No. 1,481 Broadway, south-west corner 45th st.—Pleasant rooms, first-class table, and free tuition in the French language. Send for circular.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, NO. 275 MADISON AV., two floors of six rooms each; house newly painted and elegantly furnished; private table if desired; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. and the Windsor.—Pleasant rooms, with board, with appointments of private family; references exchanged.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 115 WEST 38TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with first-class board, two large connecting rooms on second floor; terms moderate; persons wishing a home preferred; also, hall bedroom.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large room, with grate fire, top floor; also hall room, second floor, with hot and cold water, for gentlemen; fine restaurant second door; references.

MADISON AV., CORNER HOUSE, FIVE elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; also, same accommodations on 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, two handsomely-furnished rooms; third floor, front; with all conveniences; two blocks of Broadway.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON AV., FURNISHED rooms, without board; house newly painted and repaired; furniture all new; everything very desireable; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES, TRANSIENT or permanent, desiring pleasant rooms or suites, first-class board, moderate prices, European plan, apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 41st st.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments at No. 222 5th av., opposite Hotel Brunswick and overlooking Madison Park. Rent low to desirable party.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 19 5TH AV.—CONNECTED WITH THE Brevoort Hotel by passage way; handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, third floor; reference required.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS beautifully furnished, to gentlemen or families, with or without board; location central; five doors from Broadway, near St. James Hotel.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND desirable apartments, with first-class table and attendance, at No. 38 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; reference exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suite of sunny front rooms to let, without board; also hall-room, with hot and cold water; fine restaurant second door; references.

NO. 115 WEST 38TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with first-class board, two large connecting rooms on second floor; terms moderate; persons wishing a home preferred; also, hall bedroom.

NO. 29 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished suites and single rooms to rent, with first-class board, to families and single gentlemen; references given and required.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms, second floor; also single room, to rent, with board, for adults desiring a refined home.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with private table, bath-room, large closets; also other rooms; table and house strictly first-class.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 158 EAST.—Entire second floor, handsomely furnished; also, large and hall room on third floor, with unexceptionable board; family private.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH SMALL FAMILY, to a gentleman and wife, or gentleman, with board; references required. Inquire of Mr. HENRY, No. 171 10th st.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-class table can be had at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, third floor; room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, for families or gentlemen. Private table, if desired; at No. 1 East 17th st.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; also room for single gentleman.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

A FEW ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with or without private table, No. 23 West 30th st.

NEXT TO GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANT ACcommodations, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room for two, with board; also elegant second floor, with board, or private table and special servant.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 272 HENRY ST., BEtween State and Joralemon sts.; pleasant rooms, large and small; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house first-class in every appointment.

NO. 35 WEST 10th ST.—FURNISHED—SECOND floor, wholly or partly, to let, to gentlemen, with all conveniences.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

23d st. and 4th av.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER.

READING-ROOM supplied with 350 papers and magazines—American, English, French, German, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish.

LIBRARY, containing over ten thousand volumes, open day and evening.

CLASSES in French and German three evenings each week, alternately. WRITING three evenings each week, alternating with book-keeping. SPANISH two evenings each week. VOCAL MUSIC one evening each week.

LITERARY SOCIETY one evening each week.

SOCIAL RECEPTIONS once a month, including a reading concert of music or exhibition.

LECTURES—Course of thirteen.

GYMNASIUM.

BOWLING-ALLEY and BATHS open day and evening.

Full annual ticket, costing $5, admits the holder to all the above privileges. Members using gymnasium will require to rent a box—$2 50 additional. Ticket also admits the member to the course of thirteen lectures and monthly receptions, accompanied by a lady. All young men of good moral character, on recommendation from employer or other responsible person, are eligible to membership.

Classes will commence Oct 1. Those who wish to join them should procure tickets before that date.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........................Lessees and Managers

EVERY BODY GOES TO SEE
AROUND THE WORLD.
EVERY NIGHT AT 7:45. SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 TO 10.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE...Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
TAGLIAPIETRA, the great baritone.
And Mme. CARRIE BROOKS GULAGER,
The favorite Prima Donna.

FLORAL DISPLAY

BY THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs., 63d and 64th sts.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND ELEGANT.

See other advertisements.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOMS on second floor of first-class house, with board; must be between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 45th sts. Address, stating price, WILLIAMS, Post Office Box No. 2,561, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child, board with a private family; second or third floor, unfurnished, except carpets; house must be in first-class locality. Address, with terms, H., Box No. 5,091 New-York Post Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD like to secure the second floor, with board, in a house near 50th st., 4th and 6th avs., in a private family, who wish to reduce expenses. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 847 Post Office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
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JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH,
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

LOAN FOR $473,000

FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
SECTION 3, ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board,
WM. DORSHEIMER,
Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.
FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. | S. D. DAVIS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8, 1875.

The undersigned, Clerk of the City of Lansing, Ingham County, Mich., by order of the Common Council of said city, will receive proposals for $14,000 bonds, recently voted by the people of said city, said bonds to be issued and payable as follows, to wit:

$2,000 payable one year from date of issue.
$2,000 payable two years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable three years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable four years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable five years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable six years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable seven years from date of issue.

All of said bonds to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, interest payable annually at the Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, said bonds to be known as Bridge Bonds. FRANK M. HOWE, City Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies, and other business, will be held at No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed 18th September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 18th October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors...Messrs. APPLEBY

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

NOTICE.—Positively no free list except the tickets issued to the press.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 16.
BENEFIT OF THEODORE THOMAS
AND CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
Second appearance of the distinguished young pianist, Mr. S. LIEBLING.
BACH—HAYDEN—MOZART—BEETHOVEN.

SUITE No. 3 in D. Overture, Air, Gavotte, Bouree, Gigue.................BACH
SYMPHONY in G, (first time,) Breitkopf & Haertel ed. No. 13. 1. Introduction—allegro. 2. Largo. 3. Menuetto. 4. Finale.................HAYDEN
OVERTURE, "Magic Flute"; MASONIC FUNERAL MUSIC; CONCERTO FOR FLUTE AND HARP, (first movement) Messrs. Carl Wehner and A. Lockwood.................MOZART
SONATE, F minor, op. 57, (appassionata.) Allegro assai. Andante con moto. Allegro ma non troppo. Mr. S. LIEBLING. SYMPHONY No. 5, C minor. Allegro con brio. Andante con moto. Scherzo. Finale.................BEETHOVEN

Admission tickets on this occasion ONE DOLLAR.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

Fifth and last week of the engagement of
MISS JULIA MATHEWS
and the
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, Sept. 13, and EVERY EVENING during the week, also SATURDAY MATINEE, Lecocq's most popular opera of GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Miss JULIA MATHEWS.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
OPENING WEEK—SEVENTH SEASON.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SARATOGA,

BRONSON HOWARD'S famous local comedy, as originally produced at this theatre, and recently played in London and Berlin over two hundred times. Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Jeffrys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Alice Grey, Kate Holland, Fannie Francis, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, George Parkes and John Drew in the principal parts. Seats may be secured six days ahead. MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 20, Mr. Daly's NEW SENSATION, after months of preparation.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART...Proprietor

Immense success of the
GREAT RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH,
between the
MULLIGAN AND SKIDMORE GUARDS.
Production of the first of our centennial dramas,
HEARTS OF OAK.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...Manager

THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, Mr. J. B. JOHNSON, in his marvelous aquatic feats.
Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, IRISH COMEDIENNE and VOCALIST; Mr. FRANK MARA, JIG, CLOG, and REEL DANCER.
THE WONDERFUL CARLO FAMILY.
THE BEAUTIFUL TABLEUX—COMANCHES.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Last nights of Mr. HARRY WATKINS.
PIONEER PATRIOTS; OR, THE DAWN OF LIBERTY.
JOCKO...Mr. HARRY WATKINS
FRIDAY, benefit of Mr. WATKINS.
MONDAY, the great sensational drama,
RED AND BLACK; OR, THE GAMBLER'S LIFE.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE.
Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av.
Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Company.

Executive Office, Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1875.

The Board of Trustees of this Company, on the 16th of August, levied an assessment of One Dollar per share on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable immediately. Any stock upon which said assessment shall not have been paid on or before Sept. 17, will be delinquent, and will be advertised and sold at public auction Oct. 11, 1875.

Payments of the assessment can be made in U. S. currency at this office.

MORRIS H. SMITH,
Asst. Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
ALSO, OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.,
AT VERY LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment securities our specialty 23 years.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
Rooms Nos. 44, 45, and 46.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this company, held to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the regular days of paying dividends hereafter shall be on the 15th September and March of each year.

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution, a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. be declared on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD six per cent. stock, interest payable semi-annually by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and guaranteed by perpetual lease to that company, for sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall st.

KEELY MOTOR COMPANY.—THE MOST wonderful invention ever discovered; a new motor power that will revolutionize the world. Twenty shares in the present company for sale by T. W. B. HUGHES, No. 19 Broad st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.

The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending Sept. 30, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of September.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of October.

R. H. ROCHESTER,
Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Oct. 1, to holders of stock of record Sept. 15, 1875.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York, and Boston stockholders at the office of the Company in Boston.

The books will be closed Sept. 15, and reopened for the transfer of stock on Oct. 6, 1875.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1875.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th day of October next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

E. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

To holders of bonds of the City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871. From and after date, all coupons of Racine City Bonds will be paid when due on presentation to George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

M. W. CARY, City Treasurer.
RACINE, Aug. 10, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1875.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., on demand, at their office No. 111 Broadway.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE

through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful

COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,
Selected from the leading
OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.

The inauguration night of the
GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,
At the New-York Academy of Music, will be
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.

Musical Director and Conductor....AD. NEUENDORFF.
Further particulars in later advertisements.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

This elegant temple of amusement, late Robinson Hall. Sensational matinée THIS DAY at 2 P. M., presenting a constantly changing succession of

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES,
CHOICE SPECIALTIES, ELEGANT VARIETIES,
MUSICAL MORCEAUS, HUMOROUS BAGATELLES
NEW AND ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

The highest order of artistic talent and the most beautiful and accomplished ladies will provide entertainment attractive to the most fastidious lovers of the refined and charming in art.

TWENTY STAR ARTISTS.
Elegant ballet, arranged by M. Biandowski, entitled
LA COQUETTE.
The irresistibly funny farce, entitled
"THE NOCTURNAL MUDDLE."
Emotional poem vivant, entitled
THE BROOKLYN SEMINARY for finishing young ladies.
A pleasant combination of Terpsichorean eccentricity, modern morality, and female beauty, with a jolly termination, entitled
THE PARISIAN LA CHATEAUX QUADRILLE.
Evenings at 8. Matinées Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.

BARRY SULLIVAN'S FAREWELL.
MULTITUDINOUS ATTENDANCE, EVERY PERFORMANCE.

☞ Mr. SULLIVAN'S impersonations for the last week of his engagement will be as follows:
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) HAMLET, (last time.) TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Benefit Night, RICHARD III. SATURDAY, for the Matinée and evening, THE GAMESTER.

NEXT MONDAY, Sept. 20,
MR. GEORGE BELMORE,
the renowned English character actor in his unrivaled part of
NAT GOSLING in THE FLYING SCUD.
SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA NOTICE.

This Theatre, thoroughly renovated,
WILL OPEN
for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
with a
NEW COMEDY
by J. H. Byron, Esq., entitled,
OUR BOYS,

the sole and exclusive right to which, for representation in this City, Mr. Wallack has secured by contract with, and payment to, the author.

Full particulars of opening will be duly announced.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE — FIFTH WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation.
CROWDED — COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.
NIGHTLY. — Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 18, fifth matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
Offenbach's last and most pleasing opera,

MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.

New costumes, complete appointments, gorgeous and novel mise-en-scene. Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, DUPARC, NARDYNN, LE QUERCY, and DUPLAN, in their great rôles. The whole company in the cast.
GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
THE RIVAL TRAGEDIANS, &c., &c.
Everything new, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE, WEST 23D ST.

COTTON & REED'S MINSTRELS | First appearance of
COTTON & REED'S MINSTRELS | Eugene the Marvelous
American Rifle Team. Evening | BurlesquePrimaDonna.
at 8, Matinée Saturday at 2. | Half price to Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.

A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED.
RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

THE TURF.

GRAND RUNNING MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 16 and 18; three races each day. W. M. CONNER, Manager.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON the piano-forte at pupils' residences; terms, $15 per quarter, hour lessons; $8 per quarter, half-hour lessons. Address TEACHER, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS.—Miss CROLIUS, No. 334 West 22d st., principal. Examination of candidates for admission Saturday at 10 A. M.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Reopens 14th inst. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamer AMERICUS will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sunday included,) leaving as follows:
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY W. MASON, of Montclair, Essex County, New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the first day of October, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CLARK and THOMAS CLARK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,173.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Clark and Thomas Clark, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 25th day of June, 1875.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1875.

GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee,
No. 84 Warren st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWIN SAMSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
se9-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

NO. 914 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of imported FASHIONS. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS of them now ready. Every one is delighted and ENTHUSIASTIC over the BEAUTIFUL CHANGES!

NOTICE.—All THIS WEEK we shall GIVE TWO DOLLARS' WORTH of our patterns FREE to those who subscribe for our Monthly "WORLD of FASHIONS." Price THREE dollars a YEAR. It is the LARGEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL magazine published IN THIS COUNTRY. Call in and SEE!

A WASTEFUL OUTLAY.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

CONTROLLER GREEN PROTESTS AGAINST THE BUILDING OF THE PROPOSED ARMORY—WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IF THE CITY IS THUS BURDENED—A REBUKE TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CITY.

The following letter was written by Controller Green to Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer on the subject of the proposed building of an armory by the City for the use of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1875.

Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer:

MY DEAR SIR: During your term of office as Alderman you became well acquainted with the method in which buildings had been rented and furnished by the City for armories and drill-rooms, and took great pains to investigate and correct the gross frauds which marked that system. Your familiarity with the subject and your earnest and persistent efforts to stop these abuses lead me to address you in the hope that I may secure your most valuable co-operation in preventing what seems to me the inauguration of further untimely and ill-judged expenditure of the public moneys.

The Seventh Regiment of this City has for several years tried to secure a plot of ground belonging to the City for its use as a site for an armory. The first effort was for Reservoir square (Forty-second street and Sixth avenue). To accomplish this object an act was passed May 7, 1873, authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, whenever so ordered by the Common Council, to lease to the Field Officers of the Seventh Regiment a plot of ground belonging to the City, or to acquire a suitable piece of land not below Twenty-third street, for a term of twenty-one years, at a nominal rental of $1 per annum, as a site for an armory and drill rooms for said regiment. No action appears to have been taken by the City authorities under this act.

On April 24, 1874, an amendatory act was passed against the urgent and unanimous protest of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Mayor Havemeyer being then Chairman, designating as a site for the armory the plot of ground between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, and directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to lease the same to the Seventh Regiment at a nominal rent. When this act was passed there was a general understanding that the armory was to be built by the regiment without expense to the City, as subsequently provided for in the lease. In obedience to the mandate of this act, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on Sept. 3, 1874, leased the plot of ground designated therein to the field officers of the Seventh Regiment for twenty-one years, at a nominal rental of $1 per annum, and in the lease the Seventh Regiment, by a covenant, agreed as follows:

"And the said parties of the second part [Seventh Regiment] do hereby covenant and agree to, and with the said parties of the first part, [City of New-York,] to erect or cause to be erected upon the said demised premises suitable buildings for the purpose of an armory and drill-rooms of said regiment as soon as the same can reasonably be done; and further, to keep and maintain such buildings thereon during the term aforesaid without any cost, charge, or expense to the said parties of the first part, [City of New-York,] their successors or assigns, of such maintenance, and the said parties of the second part do further covenant and agree, and these presents are upon the express condition and understanding, that if the said parties of the second part, or their successors in office, shall refuse or neglect to erect, or cause to be erected, as aforesaid, the buildings aforesaid upon the said demised premises, or at any time during the said term neglect or refuse to keep and maintain the same thereon as aforesaid, or shall cease to use the said demised premises for the purposes aforesaid, or shall use the same for any other than the purposes of an armory and drill-rooms, or the public purposes of said regiment, or in furtherance of such public purposes, that then this lease, and all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said parties of the second part, or their successors in office, of, in, and to the plot of land herein demised shall thereupon cease and determine, and these presents, and every article and clause herein contained, shall become null and void."

Here, then, was and is an agreement, on the one part to furnish the land, and on the other to erect and maintain the building, brought about by the regiment and against the wish of the City authorities.

Nothing, however, has been done to carry it out. Last Winter a long act was passed by the Legislature relative to the Military Code of this State, which contains the following provision:

* * * "In the City and County of New-York, on the proper demands, countersigns, and certificates, as hereinabove provided, the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, by a resolution duly passed by a majority of all the members elected to said board, and approved by the Mayor, may authorize the purchasing and leasing of lands, and the leasing or erection of buildings for armories and drill-rooms for the use and occupation for military purposes of the National Guard in the City and County of New-York in the manner hereinafter provided. * * * A resolution passed and approved as aforesaid may authorize the purchasing and leasing of lands and the erection of buildings for armories and drill-rooms upon lands belonging to the City of New-York, other than the public squares and parks of said City, and shall designate the lands to be used for such purpose and specify the sum appropriated therefor, which sum shall be inserted in the annual tax levy by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and raised by taxation upon the estates liable to taxation in said City."

Here are reopened Aldermanic opportunities for armory leases and buildings that are likely to afford abundant occupation for resistance and protest on the part of the community for the next ten years. Already the work has begun. The following resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 1st, and approved by the Mayor on the 6th day of July, 1875:

Resolved, That the erection of a suitable building for an armory and drill-rooms for the use and occupation for military purposes of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York be and the same is hereby authorized, and the plot of ground on lands belonging to the City of New-York bounded by and situated between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, in the City of New-York, be and the same hereby is designated as the lands to be used for such purposes, and on which said building is to be erected, and that the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) be and the same is hereby specified and appropriated for the purpose of erecting said building on the lands above designated.

The lands designated in this resolution are the same as those leased, as above stated, to the Seventh Regiment, and comprise a whole block, in a central locality, valued at $350,000, and the possession of this large and valuable piece of ground is not only redesignated for the exclusive use of the Seventh Regiment, but the existing covenant on the part of the Seventh Regiment is ignored and passed over, thus removing the burden from the regiment and putting it upon the City. Not only has the Mayor approved this action, but he and Samuel A. Lewis, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, officers acting under the same law, have put things in motion, employing an architect to draw plans for the building.

At this stage of the proceedings we have an authorized expense:

For lots	$350,000
For building	350,000
Total thus far	$700,000

And no one can tell what the building will cost before it is completed.

The annual interest on this sum is $49,000, and to this is to be added the loss of taxes on the land, and the annual cost of repairing and maintaining the building. If one regiment of this City is to have an armory to cost $700,000, where are we to land before the whole twenty regiments, batteries of artillery, and cavalry troops are equally well provided? At the same rate we shall be called upon to expend for twenty regiments the sum of $7,000,000 for buildings alone, and about seven millions more for land upon which to erect them; and this does not contemplate the annual expense of maintaining the buildings and their care.

I am not at all unmindful of, nor do I underrate, the most meritorious claims of the Seventh Regiment upon this community, nor of those of other regiments to similar recognition. It may be that the patriotic members of the Seventh Regiment and their officers are not aware of the present condition of this matter. I am quite sure that they would be very unwilling to become the beneficiaries of proceedings that have even the appearance of avoiding any legal or honorable obligation entered into on their behalf, whatever may be the course of action adopted by the public officials in this regard. If we go on at this rate we shall have no property to protect, and armories and regiments will alike be unnecessary.

Not one of the regiments is filled up to the maximum complement; many of them are but the merest fraction and skeleton of regiments, but they all want armories and armorers. The number of the regiments should be reduced at least one-half, and the armory accommodations should be substantial, simple, and plain. The time was when all of the militia of the City found ample drill-room and armory accommodations in the public squares and over the Centre Market.

The Seventh Regiment now occupies an armory over Tompkins Market, centrally and conveniently located, (Third avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets,) spacious, and comfortable. It is now being repaired at a cost of not less than $40,000. It is City property, and, in my opinion, in these depressed and over-taxed times, in arbitrating between the various claims upon the public moneys, there are many much more pressing than the building of armories. When we have reduced our debt and brought taxation down it will be time enough to consider the expediency of new structures of this character.

Claims for armory rents, amounting to over two million dollars, are now being pushed at the Treasury by claim lawyers and jobbers. Last Winter they got a bill passed by the Legislature recognizing these claims in a most unjust fashion, but it was fortunately vetoed by the Governor. In addition to this there are large claims for fitting up armories.

Are not our taxes high enough? Is not our debt large enough? Is this the time to put other demands upon us? Had we not better get rid of the monstrous claims now being urged upon the Treasury before we launch again into this sea of wasteful outlay?

Without discussing it here, I will only suggest whether the action of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Board of Aldermen is authorized by the law. The Seventh Regiment already had a lease of the property, and were under a covenant to build an armory on it. Was it, in the sense of the law of 1875, the property of the City when the City had already parted with its right of use for a period of twenty-one years? When the Seventh Regiment had agreed to erect an armory at its own cost, and be at the expense of keeping it in repair, in consideration of a lease of a large and valuable plot of ground belonging to the City, it would seem an extraordinary proceeding of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the board, the Mayor, and the Commissioner of Public Works, to unite in imposing upon the tax-payers of the City an expenditure of so large a sum of money for this purpose.

The plans and specifications of the building to be erected at the cost of the City are not yet prepared, and the amount already appropriated cannot be regarded as a limit of the cost. The total investment of $700,000, as above stated, for an armory for one regiment will, with the annual charge for repairs and maintenance, make the provision of armories for all the regiments a costly military operation, not less than $50 per man per annum for the cost of the armory alone, if the regiment contained its full complement of 1,000 men. Every other regiment in this City would be likely to claim to be entitled to equally good quarters, and at this rate armories and drill-rooms for all the troops in this City would impose a tax of more than $1,000,000 per annum, and there are now claims under pretended leases having a long series of years yet to run of about $250,000 per annum.

It may be said that the burden of the cost of building an armory ought not to be put upon the Seventh nor any other regiment. Yet the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, to obtain a valuable piece of land, did agree to build an armory. Without such agreement the land would not have been set apart to them, and in the present depression of affairs and high taxation it would naturally be thought that the existing armory accommodations are quite sufficient. The officers of the City have not, I think, acted in this matter with due consideration.

With any skillful arrangement of building several regiments could be accommodated on this large piece of land, and the question naturally arises whether, if the City is to build the armory, the Seventh Regiment should not reconvey the property to the City in order that as many regiments may be accommodated on the ground as practicable.

Since writing the above I find that Mr. Alderman Gilon has made several attempts under this same law to saddle another armory lease upon the City. If he were here at this writing I should ask him whether he expects to commend himself to the tax-payers at the coming election by imposing upon them fresh burdens of this character. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

A SUGAR-HOUSE IN TROUBLE.

PROBABLE SUSPENSION OF WILLIAM MOLLER & SONS—A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS.

Reports prejudicial to the credit of William Moller & Sons, sugar refiners, of No. 99 Wall street and No. 93 Vandam street, were freely circulated again yesterday down town. Mr. Moses Taylor was given as authority for the statement that they had failed. Mr. Taylor said that two of Moller & Sons' notes, drawn on his firm, for $7,600 and $8,400, respectively, went to protest on Tuesday, and that up to a late hour yesterday afternoon they had failed to redeem their promise to make the amounts good. Mr. Taylor said that he and other importers of sugars had, of late years, lost all their direct trade with grocers, and had been compelled to do business through the refiners, who had consequently been obliged to keep large stocks on hand. The difficulty of disposing of these stocks had been the cause of the shaky condition of the sugar trade. It was the interest of the importers to sustain the refiners, and they had been doing so to the utmost of their power. In the case of William Moller & Sons, however, the circumstances were somewhat different. The firm had been disposing of its stock quite rapidly—had in fact been doing a good Fall trade; but they had involved themselves very heavily in disastrous real estate speculations, and it was to this that Mr. Taylor attributed their present troubles. From another source it was learned that the firm had asked for an extension, and that a committee of three had been appointed by their creditors to consider the subject. This committee held two meetings in the office of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 Wall street.

One of the junior members of the suspended firm admitted the protesting of the notes and the fact that a committee of creditors had been called to decide what action should be taken. He claimed, however, that the firm had deposited $27,000 of securities against the notes, and that there was a private understanding about them. The protesting, he said, was a piece of bad faith. This Mr. Taylor denied. To a prominent sugar broker Mr. Moller said yesterday that he hoped to get through all right. It was stated yesterday that Mr. Peter Moller, the founder of the firm, held all their available securities as collateral for a loan of $146,000 made them when in difficulty a short time ago. The following statement of their condition was made by the firm to one of the commercial agencies at the beginning of the present year:

Assets.	
Sugar	$150,000
Cash	40,000
Bills receivable	125,000
Total	$325,000
Sugar-house	600,000
Other real estate	1,100,000
Total	$1,700,000
Liabilities	$600,000

Among the securities pledged to Mr. Peter Moller is the sugar-house, whose value is there set down at only $300,000.

RAPID-TRANSIT PROSPECTS.

Yesterday's session of the Rapid-transit Commissioners was a short one and not much business of importance was transacted. All the Commissioners were present except Mr. Mott. Hearings were granted to Messrs. Robert Taylor, Ira Buckman, D. A. Morris, F. W. Williams, Edwin Young, P. W. Stebbins, and M. Courtright in advocacy of plans and models previously submitted by them. Only one communication was presented, and that was from Jacob Russell, of this City, who suggested the novel idea of placing strips of india-rubber, one-half an inch thick, between the rails and the ties to deaden the sound. Of course, the most important thing now before the Commissioners is the plan or plans submitted by Mr. Courtright on Tuesday, which were taken away that day and have not yet been returned. Mr. Courtright, however, on being asked to explain his plans, replied that he could not do so at present, as they were not all matured; that they had been taken away for amendment, and he could not say what the plans would be when returned. One of the Commissioners said that before the 1st of October, and possibly before the 25th of this month, they would be ready to announce their decision as to plans. He said they would announce through the papers, probably this week, when the time would expire for receiving plans, as they were required to do by law and that as soon thereafter as possible their selection of a plan or plans would be made public. Furthermore, he declared that the Commissioners had determined not to try any experiments, but that the plans selected by them would be such only as they felt sure, by actual demonstration before competent engineers, would prove successful; and that, therefore, although there were many undoubtedly good plans before them that might be made to work if properly constructed, the Commissioners felt that they must throw out all which would come under the head of experiments, and which did not carry with them the weight of scientific and practical indorsement. He also corroborated the intimation given out a few days ago, to the effect that there would undoubtedly be a variety of plans adopted, to accommodate the variety of streets which had been selected as the route upon which the roads are to be built. A plan that would do for a narrow, crooked street, like many of those down town, would be wholly inadequate to the requirements of the broad, straight avenues up town. In the former a single column along one curb, like that in Greenwich street, or two columns, one at each curb, might do, while in the wider streets it might be necessary to place a row of columns in the middle of the streets between the horse-car tracks. All these things were being taken into consideration and fully discussed, and when they were decided the most arduous part of their task would be completed.

YELLOW JACK IN PORT.

Three of the crew of the steam-ship Columbia, which arrived from Havana on Tuesday, were stricken with yellow fever. They belong to the Steward's department, and were taken sick after leaving the Cuban port. The passengers of the steamer were allowed to come up to the City, but their baggage was detained, and will not arrive until to-day. The sick men have been taken from the ship, and two of them are expected to recover; the third is very sick, and little hope is held out for his recovery. The latter case, the doctors say, was brought on by fright, and the man's nervous constitution is so unstrung that the fever has a greater hold upon him, and lessens his chances of recovery. This is the first case of yellow fever brought into this port by the steam-ships of the line to which this steamer belongs, but last year about this time she met with the same misfortune. The Quarantine authorities had made arrangements to allow the steamers arriving from Havana to come directly to New-York without detention below, and in fact allowed one of the Alexandre Line to come up in this way, but these cases of sickness will cause them to make new plans for the future, and perhaps necessitate the holding of vessels until the advent of colder weather.

COUNTERFEITERS IN TROUBLE.

James Corbett and James W. Babb were brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 greenback on the proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, after having failed to pass it at the New-England Hotel and elsewhere. They said that they were here from Boston on a spree, and denied knowing that the note was counterfeit. They were held for an examination in default of $1,000 bail each.

A MOURNED JUDGE.

THE LATE LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

TRIBUTES OF THE BENCH AND BAR—ADJOURNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS—SPEECHES OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS AND OTHERS.

At noon yesterday Judge Blatchford, having returned from Newport, where he has been spending his Summer vacation, formally opened the United States Circuit and District Courts, in the Circuit Court-room, for the resumption of the regular court business. The bench, the alcove at the rear of it, and the doorways on each side were draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of Judge Woodruff, and seats were placed within the rails in front of the bench and of the rails crossing the centre of the room, for the accommodation of those who desired to attend the meeting of the Bench and Bar, called for 2 o'clock, to take suitable action in relation to Judge Woodruff's death.

At the conclusion of the transaction of Chamber business, United States District Attorney Bliss moved the adjournment of the Circuit and District Courts as a tribute of respect to Judge Woodruff's memory. Mr. Daniel S. Dickerson seconded the motion, both gentlemen highly eulogizing Judge Woodruff's character. Mr. Dickerson said that Judge Woodruff was a Judge whose standard of action was of that nature that he never permitted anything to swerve him from the strict discharge of his duty. Judge Blatchford, in granting the motion, paid a high tribute to the ability, industry, and integrity of Judge Woodruff, who, he said, in appeal cases, always consulted the Judge of the lower court, and, by every proper means, obtained all the light possible before arriving at a conclusion. The courts were adjourned until noon to-day, and a proper entry was directed to be entered on the minutes.

At 2 o'clock the court-room was filled with prominent members of the Bench and Bar, assembled to do honor to the memory of the distinguished jurist. Among those present were Judges Blatchford, Benedict, Wallace, Shipman, Bosworth, Donohue, Ingraham, Fancher, Davies, Davis, C. P. Daly, Hoffman, Rapallo, and Monell; United States District Attorney Bliss and Assistant District Attorneys Smith, Foster, Sherman, Pullman, and Hayes; United States Commissioners White, Osborn, Davenport, Stilwell, and Shields; United States Marshal Fiske and Chief Deputy Marshal Kennedy, District Attorney Phelps, and Messrs. John E. Burrill, Clarence A. Seward, A. J. Vanderpoel, Charles F. Sanford, Algernon S. Sullivan, William M. Evarts, George Gifford, Richard Goodman, Robert D. Benedict, Grosvenor P. Lowery, Erastus C. Benedict, James W. Gerard, Bradford L. Prince, Joseph H. Choate, Ethan Allen, E. Delafield Smith, George Ticknor Curtis, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Joseph S. Jackson, Benjamin D. Silliman, and William Allen Butler.

Mr. Erastus C. Benedict called the meeting to order, and on his motion Judge Blatchford took the chair. On motion of District Attorney Bliss, Judges Benedict, Nathaniel Shipman, Wallace, William D. Shipman, Hoffman, Charles P. Daly, Davis, Monell, Rapallo, and Ingraham were called upon to act as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Burrill, Sanford, Vanderpoel, and Phelps as Secretaries.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate presented the following resolutions:

The members of the Bar of New-York have heard with deep and general sorrow of the death of Mr. Justice Woodruff. Identified with the administration of justice in this community for forty years, his career was a continual progress of ever-increasing honor and power. Entering upon life with every advantage of education, and a mind enriched by the fruits of severe study, he attained in early manhood a conspicuous and responsible position, and thenceforth to the end pursued the practice of the law as a science, and not as a trade, and did his part always to maintain and uphold it as a dignified and liberal profession. He scouted the low arts that would debase it, and abhorred and denounced every attempt or tendency to prostitute it to unworthy purposes. He had a conscience that never slept, and he followed its light through all the mazes of the law. His laborious and absorbing devotion to the cause of his client was proverbial, and his ample learning and honest and manly character made him always a leading figure among his brethren, an ornament of the profession, and a most valuable member of society.

But great as were his merits and virtues at the bar, his rich and varied services to the State and nation for twenty-five years as an able and upright Judge are now his chief title to reverence and eulogy. His idea of what constituted a Judge was that old-fashioned standard which exacted of him the richest learning, the deepest study, the liveliest conscience, and absolute honesty. And he did his best to live up to it as nearly as human infirmity would permit. In whatever court he sat, the authority of his decisions was powerful with his associates, and recognized at the bar. Serving successively in the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior Court, and the Court of Appeals, he did his full share to shape and frame the body of the law, as it prevails among us to-day, and his rich and growing experience, and the widely extending reputation of his ability and learning, attracted to him a large measure of public attention. So that when, upon the reorganization of the Circuit Court of the United States, a Judge was to be found to exercise its vast powers and responsible duties in this great circuit, the general sense of the profession and the community approved the judgment of the President in selecting Judge Woodruff as the proper man. How well the choice was justified, the record of his judicial labors in that court for the last six years will testify.

In bidding farewell, at the grave, to this eminent and useful lawyer and Judge, the members of the Bar desire to put on record their high estimate of his mind and character, to cherish the memory of his life and labors, and to commend to one another, and to those who follow them, his excellent example.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to present these resolutions to the United States Circuit Court, the Court of Appeals, and the General Term of the Supreme Court, at their next session, to ask on behalf of the Bar the entry thereof upon their minutes, and transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Judge Bosworth, in approving the resolutions, spoke of Judge Woodruff as a personal friend whom he had known intimately; whose leading traits were conscientiousness, sincerity, earnestness, and energy, and who died loved and respected by all who knew him on account of his good qualities as a neighbor, citizen, lawyer, Judge, and Christian.

After Mr. George Gifford had paid a high tribute to the character of Judge Woodruff, Hon. Richard Goodman, of Lenox, Mass., formerly a law partner of the lamented Judge, sketched the career of his distinguished associate. In 1842 the eminent lawyer George Wood acted with Mr. Woodruff in very important cases until 1850, when Mr. Woodruff was called to the bench. Judge Woodruff was a man of fixed principles, which he never deviated from, and his stern rebukes to disreputable members of the Bar who had the temerity to make improper applications to him, caused him to be called austere by some who knew that he was simply just.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts followed Mr. Goodman. He said that in his experience the Bar had frequently been called to mourn the death of an eminent lawyer or Judge, and the profession had often been criticised for its tendency to meet on such occasions and eulogize its lost members, but criticism would be disarmed in the present case, for the profession's loss was a loss to the whole community. A great Magistrate and an upright Judge had fallen, and it was difficult to measure the void occasioned by the departure from life of such a man as Judge Woodruff. His life had been wholly within the ranks of the profession, and he was all their own in one sense, and yet he was a greater and better servant to the public at large than many who had filled a larger sphere in great political offices. In all his paths of life, public and private, he was always a model in all essential respects. He had great characteristics, peculiarly fitting him for the positions he had held. He had been fortunate, with his great natural abilities, to fall into such intimate relations with so eminent a lawyer as George Wood. He thus found a field for the exercise of his talents, and [on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, calling for the exhibition of great powers, he so conducted himself as to warrant his transfer to the Superior Court, and his subsequent course was such as to point him out as eminently fitted to adorn the bench of the Court of Appeals, which he left, with the regret of all his associates, to take the position which he filled at the time of his death, and in which he so grandly acquitted himself that it would take a very able and just man to properly fill the place as his successor. In all the intricacies of the common law, more exacting than any specialty, Judge Woodruff was thoroughly versed. But he soon made himself intimately acquainted with the specialties of admiralty, bankruptcy, and patent law practice, and in these specialties his thorough knowledge and extensive acquaintance with mathematics, natural philosophy, and kindred sciences, afforded him great assistance. He had never sought promotion by secret means or unworthy arts. A sense of duty was his guiding star, and he always inflexibly adhered to its dictates. The loss of such a man was a public calamity, and it was fitting that the profession which he graced and ennobled should pay his memory a grateful tribute of love and respect.

Judge Blatchford read the following interesting letter from ex-Judge William D. Shipman.

LETTER FROM EX-JUDGE SHIPMAN.

Hon. Samuel Blatchford:

DEAR SIR: Other and imperative engagements will prevent my being present at the meeting of the Bar of this City, to be held to-morrow, to do honor to the memory of the late Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, who for nearly six years has occupied the high position of United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit; but I am unwilling to allow the occasion to pass without a brief expression of my sense of the great loss which the Bar, the Bench, and the public have sustained by his death.

My personal acquaintance with Judge Woodruff commenced at the date of his appointment to the office which he last held, though I had long known him by reputation, through his career at the bar, on the bench of the Common Pleas, the Superior Court, and the Court of Appeals. I knew he was an able lawyer and an upright Judge, of large experience and unblemished character. But, early in 1870, I was brought into close personal and official relations with him, which continued more than three years, and gave me constant opportunities of observing his character as a man and Judge. I very soon came to admire his zealous and conscientious devotion to his duties, the strength of his understanding, and the never absent labor and energy with which he discharged the constantly pressing and heavy responsibility of his great office. No toil or self-denial, however severe or exacting, for a moment deterred him from a thorough examination of every case which was submitted to his decision. He fully appreciated his position, and well understood the functions of a Judge to be to administer justice according to settled rules. This was the guide to his judicial conduct, and in this he magnified his office. He had, indeed, a high sense of equity and was always delighted when a sound conclusion was reached that would operate beneficially in the particular case before him. But he would never weaken established rules nor unsettle the foundation of principles in order to relieve the exceptional hardship of an isolated cause. He knew too well that both law and equity, to be of any value to an enlightened community, must be administered with steady uniformity, and to this end he spared neither time nor toil in the investigations which preceded his judgments nor in the preparation of his opinions which announced them. To this duty he brought a vigorous intellect, an enlightened reason, and a firm will. To say that he sometimes erred is merely to pronounce him human.

Judge Woodruff was a man of massive and hearty nature. He was not one to reverence overmuch the higher graces and ornamental accomplishments of a fine gentleman. But no man ever gave a higher regard or a heartier recognition to the solid virtues which constitute the essential riches of character. Within his strong and rugged frame beat a warm, gentle, and manly heart, whose sympathies were limited by no partisan or sectarian lines. He was open, frank, and generous. All who knew him will regret his departure, and mourn the loss of a just man and an able and incorruptible Magistrate.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Choate were unanimously adopted, and Mr. Choate, Judge Davies, and District Attorney Bliss were appointed to act as the committee called for by the resolutions. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NOE TRAGEDY.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS—AN OPEN VERDICT RENDERED BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of James H. Noe, who was fatally injured at his brush manufactory, No. 275 Greenwich street, on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1875, by a burglar. The evidence taken has been in substance already published in THE TIMES. Mrs. Catherine Harris testified that while preparing breakfast she heard the cry of "Murder! For God's sake, help!" That she went on the roof of Mr. Noe's house, found the scuttle open, descended, and found Mr. Noe lying on his back, tied with a rope, and covered with blood. She unbound him, when he said, "Thank God, you have relieved me, and I will not die alone." He further said that he had been attacked by a burglar, and asked her to help him down stairs. She did so, and Mr. Noe was taken away by a Police officer. Mrs. Helen Otersen, residing at the corner of Park place and West street, swore that she heard the cries of murder. William Thompson, a receiving clerk at the Harlem Railroad Depot, testified to seeing Mr. Noe brought out of the building by Mrs. Harris; he was covered with blood, and asked witness to give him some brandy, which he drank; Mr. Noe described meeting the burglar on the roof and dragging him down the scuttle stairs; the burglar had a small "jimmy" in the sleeve of his coat; on reaching the bottom of the stairs, the burglar, on seeing a paint-iron, said, "This will do me a —— sight better than what I have," and seizing it struck Mr. Noe four times on the head; he then tied and gagged Mr. Noe, telling him that if he made any outcry he would come back and finish him; Mr. Noe described the burglar as a man about thirty years old, five feet seven or eight inches in height. Patrolman Johnson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that he took Mr. Noe to the hospital, and that Mr. Noe described the burglar as he described him to Mr. Thompson. The jury rendered a verdict that Mr. Noe came to his death by injuries at the hands of some person unknown.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—PRESENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE NEARLY 92,000—NEW MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS TO BE APPOINTED—THE FINANCES.

The Board of Education met in regular session yesterday, President Neilson in the chair, and disposed of a large amount of business. Mr. Edward Schell, appointed as the successor of Commissioner Seligman, resigned, took his seat for the first time in the board, but did not take an active part in the proceedings. A communication was received from Mr. Seligman, stating that upon assuming the duties of Rapid-transit Commissioner, he was constrained to hand his resignation to the Mayor from the Board of Education. Another communication was received from Mayor Wickham, announcing the appointment of Mr. Schell.

The following report from the Superintendent was read and filed:

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1875.

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the several schools under the care of your board, with the exception of Grammar Schools Nos. 36, 38, and 64, recommenced their sessions on the 6th inst. Since that date all these schools have, under the direction of the undersigned, been visited by the Assistant Superintendents, and an inspection made of their attendance, discipline, and organization, and the condition of the school buildings and premises.

The returns made to me show that the schools closed on the 2d day of July last for the Summer vacation, with an aggregate attendance of 83,222 pupils; and that at the opening session on the 6th inst. there were present in all the schools 91,913 pupils, distributed among the different schools as follows:

In the primary and grammar schools	90,524
In the colored schools	709
In the Model School	680

At the opening session last year the attendance at these schools was 90,829, which shows an increase of attendance this year of 1,084. Had all the schools resumed their sessions the aggregate attendance, as above reported, would probably have been 3,000 greater, which is about equal to the attendance of schools that failed to reopen last September.

The new building in the Twelfth Ward was opened for the registration of pupils on the 6th inst., and on Monday last commenced its sessions with an attendance of 250 pupils in the male department, 186 in the female department, and 501 in the primary department. The attendance in the grammar department of No. 43 has been reduced about one-half by the opening of this school. The condition of the school buildings and premises as to repairs and cleanliness, is reported as generally very satisfactory. Grammar School No. 17 is, however, excepted, the janitor of that school, as is reported to me, not having attended properly to the cleaning of the building under his care. A considerable number of school-rooms are overcrowded, especially among the primary departments, and in the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards more than one thousand pupils were refused admission for the want of accommodations.

In some of the schools of these wards it will be necessary to transfer pupils from the primary to the grammar departments before completing the primary course of instruction. Of 2,417 regular teachers employed by the board in the schools above referred to, 2,337 were present for duty on the day of opening.

The order, general appearance, organization, &c., of the schools, as manifested during these visits, are reported as in general very satisfactory. Respectfully,

HENRY KIDDLE, City Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Truancy reported that the total number of cases investigated during the month was 326. In consequence of the refusal of the Police Commissioners to detail five men, who were on duty up to July 1, as agents, the Superintendent requested the board to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the staff of truancy agents.

The report of the Committee on Course of Studies, recommending the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Music, at a salary of $3,500, and eight Musical Directors, at a salary of $2,000 each, was called up as the special order of business.

Commissioner Baker moved the entire abolition of the study of music from the schools, as entailing an unnecessary expense on the department. His motion was lost, and the original report, after some discussion and a reduction of the Assistant Superintendent's salary to $3,000, was adopted. The duty of receiving and examining applications for the position of Directors, four of whom are to be women, was referred to the joint committees of Course of Studies and Teachers.

The resignation of Mr. Schell, the new Commissioner, as a Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward School, was received and accepted.

The Finance Committee submitted a report stating that they had, in accordance with the request of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, made an estimate of the moneys that will be required by the Board of Education for public school purposes. The report says: "The attention of the committee has been especially directed to the purpose of confining the estimate to the lowest sum with which, under the present arrangements of the board, can possibly be conducted such an extensive and growing institution. To reduce it below that apportioned for 1875 would be found, upon a study of the several items forming the estimate, impracticable without first contracting its established scope, a process which would probably be so detrimental as to excite the disapprobation of the citizens most interested in the support and perfect development of this justly popular system of education, so well adapted to the various conditions and grades of our City population. The details of the estimate have been arrived at by consultations with the several committees of the board, and the sums named are considered to be the least that will be required for the purposes to which they are to be applied. The demand for more school buildings in the up-town districts, which has been pressed upon the board with such persistent reiteration, is responded to in the estimate by a provision for erecting two buildings and enlarging one in the Seventh District, and for erecting one building in the Eighth District. The sum named for the salaries of the teachers and others is based upon the present by-laws of the board governing the compensation of these employes, and though slightly in advance of last year, in the aggregate sum, is barely sufficient to cover the present pay rolls. As the board does not employ any supernumeraries, unnecessary officers, clerks, or other employes," and allows no "exorbitant salaries," no reduction can be made in this respect.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

In the County Clerk's office, yesterday, the assignment of Samuel Piser, of No. 98 Third avenue, to William W. Whipple, was filed.

James Vilona, of No. 45 Crosby street, was yesterday committed by Justice Bixby in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of cruelty to children.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday opened the following bids for supplying forage: Robert J. Wright, $2,340, and Oscar T. Marshall, $2,482 50 and $2,392 50.

Daniel Titus, of No. 142 West Twenty-ninth street, was yesterday committed in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of having stolen riding-robes valued at $100 from Charles E. Wood, of No. 1,399 Broadway.

The Homeopathic Medical Board of New-York have transmitted a resolution to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction thanking them and the Mayor for the establishment of a homeopathic hospital on Ward's Island.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Patrick Dwyer, of No. 284 Broome street, while fighting with Daniel Donavan, was severely cut and stabbed by the latter, who was held by Justice Smith to await the result of Dwyer's injuries.

John Gibbons having pleaded guilty to an attempt to rob the residence of John G. Gottsberger, No. 342 East Seventeenth street, was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to ten years in the State Prison at hard labor.

Louis Rink, aged thirty-six, a German, residing at No. 18 Norfolk street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping overboard from the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield, off Governor's Island. He was rescued by the deck hands of the boat.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a temporary injunction against Jacob Barry to restrain theatrical performances in the Third Avenue Theatre. It is alleged as the cause that Barry had failed to pay the statutory license fee.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday and re-elected Mr. Robert L. Taylor a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners. Mr. Stephen Mason, Director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, was presented to the members present by Mr. James Eadie.

James Wood, a resident of Quarantine, Staten Island, and John F. Beard, of No. 28 Macdougal street, were yesterday committed by Justice Bixby in $1,000 bail each, for obtaining goods to the amount of $60 under false pretenses from Lyman & Co., of No. 510 West Thirty-third street.

Freeman Sawyer, of No. 123 Mercer street, was yesterday arrested and committed in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of stealing silverware to the amount of $31 90 from French's Hotel on Sunday last. The property was discovered secreted in the prisoner's room at the time of the arrest.

Jackson Mitchell, of No. 241 Centre street, was yesterday arrested, by Officer Corey, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on the complaint of Peter Milby, of No. 168 Elm street, who charged him with carrying on a lottery business at No. 80 Spring street. Mitchell was committed in $300 bail to answer.

Albert Gray, of No. 42 West Houston street, and Gilbert Carr, of No. 163 Greene street, were yesterday committed in $100 bail, by Justice Bixby, for violation of the Excise law. For the same offense Justice Wandell yesterday also held Michael Tobin, of No. 150 Houston street, and Thomas Ryan, of No. 145 Thompson street.

Alonzo Bliss, an ex-Inspector of Customs, was arrested yesterday for assault and battery on Mr. Frederick A. Schwab, dramatic editor of THE TIMES. The assault was committed on Monday evening, but Bliss evaded arrest until yesterday, when he was at once taken before Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Police Court, and held in $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a special meeting at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a quorum being present, for the purpose of making an investigation into the false rumors that were circulated on the street on Monday and Tuesday. All the parties interested had been individually notified, but no complainants appeared, and the committee adjourned without taking action.

The new screw steamer City of Atlanta, which was launched yesterday, is the first steamer that has been constructed by Englis & Son, of Greenpoint, intended ultimately to supply the place of the six side-wheel vessels now running between New-York and Charleston, S. C. She is 250 feet long, by 40 feet beam, with a depth of hold of 21 feet, and a 14-foot screw. Constructed of the same material as the Alexandre Line of Havana steamers, the new vessel has a capacity of 2,000 tons burden, and has accommodations for eighty passengers.

While riding yesterday afternoon on a car of Bleecker Street Line, Mr. William M. Obermeyer, of No. 244 West Thirty-fourth street, was robbed of a small sum of money and some valuable papers by George Harrison, alias Billy Dougherty, a notorious pickpocket, who was arrested by Sergt. Gaynor while attempting to escape. Charles Douglass, a confederate, who had endeavored to secure the escape of his companion, was arrested by the same officer while hovering around the Tombs. Both thieves were subsequently held for trial.

The Connstatter Volksfest, or Suavian havest festival, which, since its commencement, has been attended by about 35,000 Germans, was continued yesterday at both Jones' Wood and Washington Park. In addition to the usual festivities, a juvenile pantomime was included in yesterday's amusements, under the direction of a professional comic actor. Later in the day numerous prizes were awarded to the children who have taken part in the daily exercises. The festival has proved so successful that the Executive Committee concluded to continue it through to-day.

Under the auspices of Gen. Thomas W. Sweedy, United States Army; Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Murray, late of the Fifth New-York Artillery, and Col. George D. Scott, of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) a number of young men, residents of Harlem, are organizing a company to be attached to the Eighth Regiment, of this City, and having its company armory in Harlem, where its weekly drill will take place. A meeting will be held this evening at No. 206 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, where young men not as yet connected with the National Guard are invited to attend. Gen. Murray will preside at the meeting.

BROOKLYN.

Capt. Crafts and Patrolman Martin made a descent yesterday upon the policy shop of Cornelius Peer and James McDonough, in Raymond street, and arrested the proprietors.

The new Masonic head-quarters of the Sixteenth Ward, which is located in the German Savings Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Boerum streets, will be dedicated with Masonic rites this evening.

Counselor James Ridgway made a motion before Justice Pratt, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court of Kings County, yesterday, to admit Officer Joyce, against whom the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict for shooting Gilmore, to bail. The court reserved its decision until this morning.

The Liberal Republican General Committee of Kings County met last evening at Sawyer's Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets, to organize for the State Convention. Mr. John Cashow presided. It was arranged to hold the primary elections on the 17th inst., and the Assembly Conventions on the 18th, to elect delegates to the Liberal State Convention to be held at Albany on the 22d inst. Resolutions were adopted pledging their support to Gov. Tilden.

NEW-JERSEY.

The whole majority in favor of the New-Jersey Constitutional amendments, with the exception of No. 12, is 43,314, and in favor of No. 12, 7,612.

The Triton Boat Club, of Newark, have decided to challenge the New-York Athletic Rowing Association to a four-oared shell race, to be rowed on the Passaic River some time in October.

Edward Shilling and Frank Adams were arrested in Newark yesterday, after an exciting chase, and locked up, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of clothing found in their possession. They are held.

The Eighth Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Lambertville, Hunterdon County, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 12, and continuing in session three days.

Martin McDermott was struck by a locomotive on the Paterson and Newark branch of the Erie Railway at Centreville, on Tuesday night, and sustained injuries from which he died in a few hours. He was walking on the track at the time.

Joseph Rinker, an employe in Givernaud's silk factory, was accidently caught in the belt of a fly-wheel yesterday, and whirled around with great rapidity, his body striking against the beams. He was injured so seriously that death will certainly ensue.

The inquest in the Carney case was continued in Newark yesterday before Coroner Osborne. Several witnesses were examined but nothing new elicited beyond what had already been gathered from former witnesses. It is understood that an expert in chemistry will be in attendance to-morrow and give such evidence as may be necessary relative to the explosive nature of celluloid.

Richard Dobbs about a year ago was convicted, in Hudson County, of atrocious assault and battery, and after his conviction was bailed to appear for sentence. He jumped his bail, $2,000, and was not seen in the county again until yesterday, when he was brought over from New-York by Deputy Sheriff Nash, who had arrested him in that City. He is now in the County Jail awaiting sentence.

Mr. Frank C. Hallins, the member of the Jersey City Board of Education who created such a tempest in that body at its meeting on Monday night by submitting a report making very grave charges of fraud and corruption against his fellow-members of the board, writes to THE TIMES to take exception against the report published in these columns yesterday morning. He claims that he made the charges in good faith, and that he only did his duty in the premises. The matter will be thoroughly investigated at the meeting of the board which will take place on Monday evening next.

Capt. Edward T. McHorney, of the First Precinct Jersey City Police, was placed on trial before the Police Board last night on charges of drunkenness and being absent from duty without leave. The Captain pleaded guilty to the latter charge, but denied that he was drunk. Several officers swore to having seen him intoxicated, and the accused was found guilty of the charges by a vote of 4 to 1, President Marinus voting in the negative. Motions were made to dismiss him, suspend him for sixty days, and reduce him to a Sergeantcy, but none of them were adopted. It was finally decided to postpone the disposition of the case until the next meeting of the board.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The extension and improvement of the buildings of the Union Theological Seminary, on University place, which has been in progress during the Summer, is now almost finished, and the Fall Term of the class courses will be opened to-day. The Directors of the Seminary have by these enlargements and renovations added much to the capacity and comfort of the establishment, and the various buildings will now furnish dormitory and class accommodations for about 130 students. The principal building, No. 9 University place, has been remodeled, painted, and fitted with new heating and ventilating apparatus, and the dormitories are furnished with Brussels carpeting, while the whole building has been put in charge of a janitor and janitress. The old chapel also has been entirely refitted and decorated, and is a neat little place of worship. On Winthrop place, Greene street, a new brick dormitory building, five stories in height, has been erected, with a frontage of sixty-five feet, and an extension has been made to the library hall on the north side of the main building.

The present Fall term opens with the most gratifying prospects for the future of the institution. Hitherto the maximum attendance of students has been about 110. Yesterday there were over 100 entered and provided with rooms, the selection being made upon a drawing of lots for choice by the students. The seminary will have ample accommodations now for 130 student boarders, and instruction accommodations for 150, and the prospects are great that the full capacity will be occupied. The opening address of the term will be delivered at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the seminary chapel, by the President of the Faculty, Rev. William Adams, D. D., when the programme of the course and method of instruction will be announced.

A DUELING DOCTOR.

Dr. E. J. Stevens, who is understood to have married a clairvoyant well known in New-York as Mme. Ross, has a Summer residence at Hicksville, Long Island, and Mr. George Languelette is the proprietor of a soap factory at the same place. Dr. Stevens was informed that Mr. Languelette had given utterance to remarks of a defamatory character respecting him, whereupon he sent to his alleged defamer the following challenge to mortal combat:

HICKSVILLE, Aug. 30, '75.

Mr. George Languelette:

Sir, I understands from *Good Authority* that you have been *defameing* my *character* I grant *you* the *privilege* of choosing between Long and Short swords or pistols and the *time* and *place* you will meet me with your *second.* Waiting a reply I remain E. J. STEVENS, M. D.

As the law of the State makes provision against the sending of such missives as the above, Languelette resorted to that remedy. He made complaint before Justice Titus, who issued a warrant, and Dr. Stevens, after considerable searching, was found and arrested late on Tuesday evening at No. 472 Canal street, New-York. He at first refused to accompany the officers, saying that they would have to take his dead body; but he was finally handcuffed and taken to Hicksville, and yesterday, upon arraignment before the Justice, waived an examination, and was committed to the Queens County Jail, at North Hempstead, to await a hearing before Justice Chipp, of Oyster Bay, to-day.

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION is DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is an unfailing relief for pain; and is the only specific known for Piles, Corns, and all Skin Diseases. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.—Cotton active and steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 1,130 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,883 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 5,407 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13½c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 705 bales; gross, 1,110 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,849 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 343 bales; exports, coastwise, 405 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 2,661 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12 5-16c.; Low Middling, 12 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 12 1-16c.; net receipts, 1,568 bales; sales, 718 bales; stock, 5,904 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—Cotton weak; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,364 bales; exports, coastwise, 371 bales; sales, 62 bales; stock, 16,753 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 15—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 107⅛; 10-40s, 105⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 16⅛; do. Preferred, 35.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; account, 94½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17⅛.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17⅛.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds 1867s, 107½. Erie Railway Shares, 16½; do. Preferred, 36.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 100¼.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 1,500 bales, all American. Cotton to arrive partially 1-16d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6⅞d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped September and October, at 7d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,900 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 15—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Spanish Gold, 234@234½. Exchange active; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 118@120 premium; Short sight, 122@124 premium; on London, 180@182 premium; on Paris, 146@148 premium. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16¼@16½ reals ₱ arroba.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Bothnia, for Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Allen,
Walter Anderson,
Mrs. E. Bech,
Miss Bech,
Mr. Bech,
Mr. and Mrs. Black,
Henry F. Budge,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burgess,
Baroness De Bussierre and child,
R. N. Carter,
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Colgate and child,
Miss Herrick,
Frederick W. Hinrichs,
Wilson N. Hoare,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horwood,
Miss Helen A. Hurlbut,
Rev. Percival Jenns, wife, and six children,
R. L. Koe,
Martin Lannes,
Marcos Latasa,
Mr. Lippman,
T. M. McLean,
Miss McLean,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mehul,
Rev. A. B. Miller,
M. L. Miller,
G. H. Mitchell,
Rev. R. H. Muir,
G. J. Neuwitter,
S. W. Rowse,
Edward Jones,
Eben Wright,
Mr. Dewolf,
Mr. McEwen,
W. H. Gleason,
Cecilio Echenique,
Miss Annie Fitton,
Miss Lizzie Fitton,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fowler,
Mrs. Jane Fox,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Gledhill,
Mrs. Harriman,
Miss Harriman,
Miss A. Harriman, four children and infant,
Mrs. S. C. Hastings,
Miss Flora Hastings,
Miss Ella Hastings,
Miss Lillie Hastings,
Charles A. Oakford,
Rev. David Playfair,
T. G. Richardson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt,
Miss M. E. Roosevelt,
A. Roosevelt,
W. E. Roosevelt,
James Rutherford, Jr.,
Mrs. J. Rutherford,
John H. Rutherford,
Mr. and Mrs. John Stephens,
John S. Schults,
John H. Whiting,
Mrs. McArthur,
Miss Stephens,
E. S. Stone,
George C. Taylor,
H. Dyson Taylor,
Mr. Thwaites,
W. F. Tufts,
Charles A. Vignoles,
T. D. Wanzer,
C. H. Wild,
William Hartuppe.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—F. S. Jaquith, C. W. Leonard, Herbert D. Nickerson, A. B. Tebbetts, wife, and three children, Mrs. P. A. Peckham, Mrs. E. A. Trisler, Henry Schultz, Louis Kracker, Miss Auguste Rauscher, Miss Mary Rauscher, E. F. Richards, E. S. Baker and wife, Mrs. Mary E. Blackwell, Mrs. W. D. Gillett, Mrs. Reeves and two sons, Miss Emma Reed and brother, George L. Taylor and wife, Kilven Chaper, Mrs. D. Carr and three children, Mrs. G. Penny and daughter, P. C. Baker, M. A. Cunningham, J. B. Story, Walter S. Baker, George Meserole, wife, and two children, F. A. Moulton, C. B. Brooks, Mrs. C. S. Dimond and son, Corydon Fairchild and daughter, Mrs. A. W. Murdoch, James M. Whitaker. Way Passengers—N. R. O'Conor and servant, J. Padilla, V. Castro, G. Douglas and servant, A. Saldivar, A. Morrel, Jr., P. Ortez, wife, and son, M. Zamora and daughter, Mrs. S. A. Asch, Mrs. L. Kline, J. B. Packard, Rear Admiral Reed Warden and wife, United States Navy, B. P. Pacheco and wife, F. Graves, Mrs. R. C. Crompton, John Illingworth, wife, and daughter, Henry Nathan, J. Romero, Henry Ehrman, William McMurray, Major J. E. Montgomery and wife, Charles H. Eldredge, United States Navy, W. F. Gardner, United States Navy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. Amalia Brod, William De Zaldo, Charles De Zaldo, Henry De Zaldo, Capt. Louis V. Place, Philip Ruz, Jose M. Ruz, Francisco V. Ruz, Louis F. Diago, Gonzales Moragon, Abraham Morejon, J. S. Guardiola, Jose M. Layas, Andres Zayas, Jose Riano, Francisco Nicolas, Arthur Averhoff, Celestine Ruiz, Frederick Uhsbach, Luigi Sposta, Modesto Clapo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:42 | Sun sets....6:07 | Moon rises..6:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:59 | Gov. Island..8:48 | Hell Gate..10:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Colon, Lanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand; Navarino, (Br.,) Butler, Hull, C. L. Wright & Co.; Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; William P. Clyde, Doane, Wilmington, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barks Mary McKee, Halsey, Philadelphia, James W. Elwell & Co.; Auguste, (Ger.,) Harten, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Lameck, (Aust.,) Cebovich, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Nenuphar, (Br.,) Levitt, Callao and Arica, Faber & Chauncey; Amal, (Norw.,) Lunoe, Cork, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; M. W. Brett, Peterson, Montevideo, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs J. F. Whitney, Spicer, Hamburg, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Wanderer, (Br.,) Myshpiall, Granton, Scot., Blakslee & Lewis; Flora, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande du Sul, via Richmond, Oelrichs & Co.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Foley, St. John, P. R., J. V. Onativia & Co.; Salve, (Br.,) Johnston, Puenta Arenas, Pomaus & Cushman.

Schrs. B. I. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Souvenir, (Br.,) Hatfield, Halifax, C. W. Berteaux; Lilly, Taylor, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Robert Center, Halse, Providence, Delaney & Walters; Hartstine, McNair, Charleston, S. C., Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Lizzie Titus, Phillips, Hamilton, Ber., Lunt Bros.; Charlie Bell, (Br.,) Knox, Frederickton, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Anna Brown, Harvey, Sandy Hook, J. Gautier, Jr.; Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, S. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; H. R. Barnes, Bush, Norfolk, Cartwright & Doyle.

Sloop Highlander, Conklin, New-Haven, Delaney & Walters.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina Sept. 8, Brunswick 9th, and Port Royal 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelncke. Experienced heavy N. E. winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Richmond, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, North, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship New-York, Timmerman, Havana, Sept 11, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship William Tapscott, Morgan, Liverpool Aug. 4, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Bark Marathon, (of Boston,) Emery, Auckland June 5, with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Brothers and Sisters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Liverpool 36 ds., in ballast to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Louise, (Norw.,) Dahl, Arendal 47 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored in lower bay for orders.

Bark Falken, (Norw.,) Christensen, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. The F. is bound for Rotterdam, and put in here with men sick with fever.

Bark Hildegaard, (Norw.,) Peterson, London 4 ds., with chalk to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Indiana, (Norw.,) Kruger, Bristol 46 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Bark Gyda, (Norw.,) Ness, London July 30, in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Haskill, Cedar Keys 20 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Master.

Schr. Kate Church, Weeks, Seal Island, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. John Comstock, Harvey, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. James Price, Lewis, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. Mary, Reynolds, Boston.

Schr. Pocassett, Hall, Boston.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Sturgis, Boston.

Schr. Silas Wright, Sturgis, Providence.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Vinalhaven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abel W. Parker, Dean, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Lee, Lynn.

Schr. Helen, Searls, Appanaug.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Lothrup, Branford.

Schr. Francis C. Smith, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Ella, Matthews, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas W. Haven, Benton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Neptune, Lynch, New-Haven, for Trenton.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen; Bothnia, for Liverpool; Navarino, for Hull; Wilmington, for Gonaives, &c.; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Colon, for Aspinwall; barks Troy, for Malaga; Sunbeam, for Glasgow; schr. Trinidad, for Naples.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Sept. 12.—Arr. schr. Jennie B. Gilkey, New-York.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Arr. bark James E. Ward, Siesgany, New-York; Nellie Husted, Tewksbury, do.; Yeldora Rionda, (Br.,) Plummer, do.

Sept. 14, arr. steamer City of Merida, Reynolds, from Vera Cruz.

LUBEC, Sept. 12.—Arr. schr. Sea Lark, from Boston, with loss of foresail.

ST. JAGO, Sept. 12.—Arr. bark Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, from New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 15.—Arr. schr. Castalia, from Portland.

Cld. Sept. 14, ship Westfield, (Br.,) Humphreys, Liverpool; brig Belle Walter, (Br.,) Kiffin, Newport.

Sept. 14, sld. steamer St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Hyde, for Montreal.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Sld. for the United States: Sterling, N. S. del Boschette, James Primrose, William, Ocean Pearl, C. Newmann, [illegible], Harry P. Denver, Harriet McGilvery, [illegible], Ruth, Clara, [illegible], the latter at Elsinore.

Arr. out on the 11th inst.: [illegible], Warwick, the latter at Elsinore.

Arr. out on the 11th inst.: [illegible], D. M. Dickie, last three at [illegible], Paulsey Hakon Jarl.

Arr. out on the 13th inst.: [illegible], Washington.

MOVILLE, Sept. 15.—The Allan Line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. [illegible], from Quebec Sept. 3, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Sept. 15.—The [illegible] steam-ship California, Capt. [illegible], from New-York Sept. 4, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, Sept. 15.—The General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer [illegible], from New-York Sept. 4, arr. here [illegible].

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 15.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Donau, Capt. Bussius, from New-York Sept. 4, arr. here yesterday.

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